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# *Aruba* TODAY

On Top Of The News Email: [news@arubatoday.com](mailto:news@arubatoday.com) website: [www.arubatoday.com](http://www.arubatoday.com) Tel: +297 582-7800 Thursday, October 9, 2014



A passenger who arrived at Terminal 4 wears a face mask at John F. Kennedy International Airport in New York, Oct. 8, 2014. Federal officials announced on Wednesday that passengers arriving from West Africa would be screened for fever at Kennedy and four other U.S. airports, in response to the deadly Ebola outbreak.  
(Robert Stolarik/The New York Times)

**ALICIA CALDWELL  
MIKE STOBBE  
Associated Press  
WASHINGTON (AP)** — The government will begin taking the temperatures of travelers from West Africa arriving at five U.S. airports as part of a stepped-up response to the Ebola epidemic. President Barack Obama

said the new efforts would provide yet another tier of protection at key U.S. points of entry. "These measures are really just belt-and-suspenders -- it's an added layer of protection on top of the procedures already in place at several airports," Obama told state and local officials in a teleconference call Wednesday.

However, the focus is still on stopping the epidemic in West Africa, the director of the Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Thomas Frieden, said in Atlanta. "As long as Ebola continues to spread in Africa, we can't make the risk zero, here," he said. At the White House, spokesman Josh Earnest said the

additional layer of screening would begin at New York's JFK International and the international airports in Newark, Washington Dulles, Chicago and Atlanta. He said the new steps would include taking temperatures and would begin Saturday at JFK. Frieden said temperatures would be taken with a de-

vice that would avoid direct contact with the travelers. Obama said the new measures also will include more screening questions for passengers arriving from the countries worst hit by the outbreak — Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea.

**Continued on Page 2**



# Major US Airports to screen for Ebola

Continued from front

He says the procedures will allow United States officials to isolate, evaluate and monitor travelers and collect any information about

la died Wednesday. Forty-two-year-old Thomas Eric Duncan, the first person diagnosed in the U.S. with the disease, had come to Dallas in late September but did not display obvious signs of hav-

Ebola. Homeland Security agents at airports and other ports of entry already had begun observing travelers coming into the United States for potential signs of Ebola infection.

Mayorkas said agents would observe all travelers for "general signs of illness" at the points of entry. He spoke at an airport security conference.

The White House, in a fact sheet this week, generally described Customs and Border Protection practices of being alert to passengers with obvious illnesses, but did not specify exactly what would be done to find potentially infected passengers.

The Obama administration has wrestled in recent weeks with what it can do, since arriving passengers may not be symptomatic when they arrive.

Mayorkas said the department was aware of those issues and is "taking a layered approach."

Ebola has killed more than 3,400 people in West Africa and infected at least twice that many, according to the World Health Organization. The virus has taken an especially devastating toll on health care workers, sickening or killing more than 370 of them in the hardest-hit countries of Liberia, Guinea and Sierra Leone — places that already were short on doctors and nurses before Ebola.

President Barack Obama has said the U.S. will be "working on protocols to do additional passenger screening both at the source and here in the United States." □

## Atlantic hurricane season weakest so far since 1983

DANICA COTO

Associated Press

SAN JUAN, Puerto Rico (AP)

— This year's Atlantic hurricane season is shaping up to be one of the weakest in decades with only five named storms formed in the region so far this year. That's the fewest named storms formed during a single full season in the Atlantic since 1983, when there were four.

Forecasters have projected another two named Atlantic storms for the rest of the season that ends on Nov. 30.

But there are no signs of any new ones spinning off Africa's west coast during what is usually the season's peak period — mid-August to late October.

"We've been very fortunate so far," said Dennis Feltgen, a meteorologist with the Miami-based National Hurricane Center.

"It was expected to be a less than average season, and so far, that's panning out," Feltgen said, noting the peak period is about to end. "It takes a big slide in November."

A typical June-November hurricane season has 12 named storms, nine of them hurricanes and three of those major.

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, which runs the U.S. Hurricane Center in Miami, in August revised its projection for this year's season, saying it expected only seven to 12 named storms. It originally had projected eight to 13 named storms, including three to six hurricanes.

Of the five named storms so far this year, four grew into hurricanes, one of them major.

That one, Hurricane Edouard, barreled through open waters in mid-September, its 115-mph (185-kph) winds generating only strong waves that delighted surfers in the Caribbean and along the U.S. East Coast.

A weaker West African monsoon has caused an increase in wind shear and dry, sinking air □



The Oval Office door of the White House in Washington, is closed as President Barack Obama speaks during a phone call about Ebola, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014. The government plans to begin taking the temperatures of travelers from West Africa arriving at five U.S. airports as part of a stepped-up response to the Ebola epidemic.

(AP Photo/Jacquelyn Martin)

their contacts.

Earnest said the five airports cover the destinations of 94 percent of the people who travel to the U.S. from the three heavily hit countries in West Africa — Liberia, Sierra Leone and Guinea. He estimated that about 150 people would be checked a day under the new procedures.

A Liberian man who had come to the U.S. with Ebo-

ing Ebola when he entered the U.S.

Also on Wednesday, Homeland Security Deputy Secretary Alejandro Mayorkas said Customs and Border Protection agents are handing out information sheets to travelers with details of what symptoms to look for and directions to call doctors if they become sick within 21 days — the incubation period for

The fact sheet to be given to arriving travelers says: "You were given this card because you arrived to the United States from a country with Ebola."

It tells passengers to "please watch your health for the next 21 days" and to "take your temperature every morning and evening, and watch for symptoms of Ebola," which are listed on the sheet.

## Report: Cost of Ebola could top \$32 billion

DEB RIECHMANN

Associated Press

WASHINGTON (AP) — Ebola's economic toll could reach \$32.6 billion by year's end if the disease ravaging Guinea, Liberia and Sierra Leone spreads across West Africa, the World Bank said Wednesday. The outbreak has the potential "to inflict massive economic costs" on those three countries and its closest neighbors, according to the bank's assessment.

"The international community must find ways to get past logistical roadblocks

and bring in more doctors and trained medical staff, more hospital beds and more health and development support to help stop Ebola in its tracks," said Jim Yong Kim, the bank's president. "Prudent" investment in better health systems could have lessened the economic fallout, he said. The report estimated the costs of two scenarios: —more than \$9 billion if the disease is rapidly contained in the three most severely affected countries.

—\$32.6 billion if it takes a long time to contain Ebo-

la there and the disease spreads to neighboring nations.

One way to ease the impact, the report said, was be if immediate action halted the outbreak and calmed fears. Concerns about the disease are causing neighboring countries to close their borders, and airlines and businesses to suspend commercial activities in the three worst-affected countries.

David Evans, a senior economist at the World Bank and co-author of the report, said fear prompts

flights to be canceled, mining operations to halt, businesses to close and farming and investment to slow as people try to avoid putting themselves and their employees at risk. That behavior has a larger economic impact than sickness and death, he said.

"Policies to renew commercial activity while protecting other countries from contagion are what we need to mitigate this fear factor, which is key to mitigating the economic impact of the crisis," Evans told the Associated Press. □



## Federal Reserve links rate increase to economic data

**MARTIN CRUTSINGER**  
AP Economics Writer

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Federal Reserve officials, worried about weak growth overseas, agreed last month that they would begin raising interest rates only when measures of the economy's health and inflation signaled the time was right.

Minutes of the Fed's discussions at the Sept. 16-17 meeting released Wednesday showed that officials expressed rising worries about lackluster growth in Europe, as well as slowing growth in Japan and China. The U.S. stock market surged after the release of the minutes, logging its biggest gain of the year. Investors appeared to take the revealed discussion as a sign that the Fed was in no hurry to raise interest rates. The Dow Jones industrial average jumped 274 points, or 1.6 percent, to 16,994.

"The markets like the news that there is no urgency on the part of Fed officials to stop doing what they are doing," said Chris Rupkey, chief financial economist at MUFG Union Bank in New York.

Fed officials also discussed the potential adverse impacts of a stronger dollar, which has gained strength recently against the euro, yen and British pound. A stronger dollar makes U.S. goods more expensive overseas and foreign goods cheaper in the United States, a development that can dampen inflation.

"Some participants expressed concern that the persistent shortfall of economic growth and inflation in the euro area could lead to a further appreciation of the U.S. dollar and have adverse effects on the U.S. external sector," the minutes said.

At the September meeting, the Fed voted 8-2 to keep its key short-term interest rate at a record low near zero and retained language that it expected the rate to remain at that level for a "considerable time" after it ends monthly bond purchases. The minutes showed that some officials didn't think that was clear enough.

The current language "could be misunderstood as a commitment rather than as data dependent," the minutes said.

But the minutes also showed that officials worried that any tweaks to the wording of the policy guidance could be misinterpreted as a fundamental shift in the Fed's stance on interest rates, which could trigger an unintended rise in market rates.

Many participants indicated that they wanted to clarify that monetary policy changes would be closely linked to the country's economic performance.

The Fed has emphasized that the timing of an interest rate hike will depend on officials' views on how close the economy is to achieving the Fed's goals for maximum employment and inflation running at an annual rate of 2 percent.

For the past two years, inflation has been running well below 2 percent, giving the Fed room to keep rates at a record low in an effort to bolster the economy and generate more jobs. The government reported last week that the unemployment rate in September fell to a six-year low of 5.9 percent, closer to the Fed's goal of an unemployment rate in a range of 5.2 percent to 5.5 percent.

The minutes were released with the customary three-week delay following the Fed's last meeting.

The consensus view among private economists is that the first rate hike will not occur until around June of next year. The Fed's short-term rate has been at a record low near zero since December 2008.

## In fight against Islamic State: US, allies chafing at Turkish inaction

**DESMOND BUTLER**  
Associated Press

**ISTANBUL (AP)** — As U.S. generals and Secretary of State John Kerry warn that a strategic Syrian border town could fall to Islamic State militants, the Turkish military has deployed its tanks on its side of the frontier but only watched the

that although the Obama administration is "deeply concerned about the people of Kobani," preventing the town's fall to Islamic State militants was not a strategic objective for the U.S.

"As horrific as it is to watch in real time what's happening in Kobani, it's also im-

insurgency against Ankara. In recent days, Turkish officials have emphasized that they view both the Islamic State group and the PKK as terrorist groups.

Left unsaid is which group they view as the greater threat. But, Turkey's strict neutrality as the lightly-armed Kurds face annihila-



**British Foreign Secretary Phillip Hammond listens at left as Secretary of State John Kerry speaks during a media availability at State Department in Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014. As Kerry and U.S. generals warn that a strategic Syrian border town could fall to Islamic State militants, the Turkish military has deployed its tanks on its side of the frontier but only watched the slaughter.**

(AP Photo/Susan Walsh)

slaughter.

Turkey's inaction despite its supposed participation in a coalition forged to crush the extremist group is frustrating Washington and its NATO allies, and reviving a rebellion by Turkish Kurds.

Amid fears the Kurdish town of Kobani could fall any day, U.S. and NATO officials are traveling to Turkey on Thursday to press negotiations for more robust Turkish involvement in the coalition.

But Turkey is taking a hard line, insisting that it will only consider involvement in military action as part of a broader strategy for ending the rule of Syrian President Bashar Assad. The U.S. and its allies want to keep the focus on the Islamic State group, which they say poses a more global threat.

Emphasizing the U.S. position, Kerry said Wednesday

important to remember, you have to step back and understand the strategic objective," Kerry told a news conference in Washington. Rear Adm. John Kirby, the Pentagon press secretary, also conceded Kobani could fall because "air power alone is not going to be enough to save that city." "We all need to prepare ourselves for the reality that other towns and villages — and perhaps Kobani — will be taken by ISIL," Kirby said, adding that the key to eventually defeating the militants is to train and enable indigenous ground forces.

Turkey is ambivalent about the fight across its border, because of its distrust of the Kurdish fighters protecting Kobani, also known as Ayn Arab. It views them as an extension of the Kurdish PKK, the rebel group that has waged a long and bloody

tion speaks volumes.

While Turkey maintains it does not want Kobani to fall, Turkish officials say they will not enter combat until they are assured that the U.S.-led coalition has a long-term strategy in Syria. They see Assad as a greater nemesis on their border than even the Islamic State. Taking out the militants without a plan to fill the inevitable vacuum, they say, will lead to further chaos that will only strengthen Assad. With its ambitious demands, Turkey may be betting that its geography makes it an indispensable partner and that it can leverage that position to force the U.S. and its allies to expand the coalition mission — an assumption that is causing frustration in Washington and strains within NATO, a senior U.S. administration official said.



# Senator Wyden: NSA tech spying hurts economy

BY BRANDON BAILEY

AP Technology Writer

PALO ALTO, Calif. (AP) —

Google Chairman Eric Schmidt and other Silicon Valley executives say controversial government spying programs are undercutting the Internet economy and want Congress to step up stalled reform.

"We're going to end up breaking the Internet," warned Google Inc.'s Schmidt during a public forum Wednesday convened by U.S. Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore., who has been an outspoken critic of electronic data-gathering by the National Security Agency. Schmidt and executives from Facebook Inc, Microsoft Corp. and other firms say revelations of extensive NSA surveillance are prompting governments in Europe and elsewhere to consider laws requiring that their citizens' online data be stored within their national borders.

Rules like that would drive up costs and create technical obstacles to the way the Internet currently operates, making it "profoundly difficult in terms of our ability to deliver services," said Facebook general counsel Colin Stretch. Brad Smith, general counsel for Microsoft, said some European customers are worried their data will be more vulnerable to U.S. government snooping, although he de-

clined to give specific examples.

"The reality is this is a real problem for American tech companies," said Smith.

back to Washington, where bills to curb surveillance have stalled. Prospects for passing a reform bill this fall are shrinking, Wyden told

The Associated Press.

"I'm going to my best to use this. What I'm going to do is say there's a clear and present danger to the

Internet economy," Wyden said.

Wyden contends that the government's "digital dragnet" of phone calls, emails and online communications doesn't make the country safer, and only hurts the U.S. economy.

"When the actions of a foreign government threaten red-white-and-blue jobs, Washington gets up at arms. But, even today, almost no one in Washington is talking about how overly broad surveillance is hurting the U.S. economy," he said in opening remarks.

Microsoft's Smith acknowledged that concerns over recent terrorist incidents in the Middle East may have undercut some public support for surveillance reform. But we "need to resolve that we won't let danger freeze this country in its tracks," he said, adding that "antiquated laws will not keep this country safe. They will undermine fundamental respect for law enforcement."



Senate Finance Committee Chairman Sen. Ron Wyden, D-Ore. speaks on Capitol Hill in Washington. In remarks prepared for a Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014 Senate Finance Committee event in Palo Alto, Calif., Wyden, a leading Senate critic of online surveillance, wants the government to stop spying on phone calls, texts and emails, saying the "digital dragnet" doesn't make the country safer, and only hurts the U.S. economy.

(AP Photo/Jacquelyn Martin)

## Oregon:

### Woman with cancer plans to take her life

STEVEN DUBOIS

Associated Press

PORTLAND, Oregon (AP) —

Brittany Maynard will not live to see if her advocacy makes a difference.

The 29-year-old woman expects to die no later than Nov. 1. If the brain cancer from which she suffers does not kill her in October, she plans to take advantage of Oregon's Death with Dignity Act and end her own life on first of November — a few days after her husband's 30th birthday.

Maynard and her husband, Dan Diaz, uprooted from California and moved north because Oregon allows terminally ill patients to end their lives with lethal medications prescribed by a doctor.

Rather than silently await death, she has become an advocate for the group Compassion & Choices, which seeks to expand death-with-dignity laws beyond Oregon and a hand-

ful of other states.

A nationwide media campaign featuring Maynard's story began Monday, and has gone viral.

"I can't even tell you the amount of relief that it provides me to know that I don't have to die the way that it's been described to me, that my brain tumor would take me on its own," she says in an online video. Oregon in 1997 became the first U.S. state to make it legal for a doctor to prescribe a life-ending drug to a terminally ill patient of sound mind who makes the request. The patient must swallow the drug without help; it is illegal for a doctor to administer it.

More than 750 people in Oregon used the law to die as of Dec. 31, 2013. The median age of the deceased is 71. Only six were younger than 34, like Maynard.

The state does not track how many terminally ill people move to Oregon to

die. One of the "frequently asked questions" on the state Public Health Division website is: "How long does someone have to be a resident of Oregon to participate in the act?"

There is no minimum residency requirement, but a patient must prove to a doctor they are living in the state.

Some examples of documentation include a rental agreement, an Oregon voter registration card or a state driver's license.

Maynard said she and her husband were newlyweds actively trying for a family when she learned on New Year's Day that she had brain cancer. By spring, she was given just six months to live.

"I hope to enjoy however many days I have on this beautiful earth and spend as much of it outside as I can surrounded by those I love," Maynard said in the video.



# The state of the non-state, Washington, DC

JENNIFER STEINHAUER

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**WASHINGTON** - It could have been a big moment: a congressional hearing room packed in such numbers that an overflow room was needed to accommodate the audience; a moment two decades in the making; an issue that had the support of President Barack Obama.

But when only two senators showed up last month for the first congressional hearing since 1994 on the idea of making the District of Columbia its own state, it brought home that the event was more about what was not happening than what was. With Republicans on the verge of deepening their hold on the House - and perhaps taking over the Senate as well - advocates of D.C. statehood showed up in force despite the certainty that the hopes for statehood that had flourished with Obama's election had hit a brick wall.

The two senators who bothered to appear were Sen. Tom Carper, the Democrat who sponsored the bill, and Sen. Tom Coburn, a Republican, who showed up only to denounce it.

Eleanor Holmes Norton, the district's nonvoting delegate to the House, said the hearing and what led up to it was an important part of a long struggle. "It single-handedly reinvigorated the statehood movement," she said.

But most others saw an idea whose time has never quite come.

"I believe in the power of ideas," said Garry Young, the director of The George Washington Institute of Public Policy and an expert on the statehood issue. "But ideas have their moment, and it's already been decades for the district. I don't see an end in sight."

Many like Young believe D.C.'s best hope may be more modest legislation aimed at pushing Congress out of its affairs.

For the better part of five decades, a sizable con-

tingent of residents have pressed to make the District of Columbia a state, or to at least have a voice in Congress louder than its current municipal murmur. The movement began in 1961, when the 23rd Amendment was passed, giving D.C. residents three electoral votes and the right to vote for president. President Lyndon Johnson gave his nod to the statehood idea, but Congress - led by white southern Democrats who wanted no part of black representation increasing in their chambers - resisted it, and Johnson, consumed with other domestic concerns, did not dig in on the matter. The district did eventually win home rule - allowing nominal control over local affairs - and in 1971, obtained the right to elect a nonvoting delegate to the House.

But statehood proponents have continued since then to lobby Congress, petition courts and hold rallies to advance their cause. In 2000, in a show of city-wide pique, the district adopted a license plate that instead of celebrating a bird or body of water, was stamped with the protestation: "Taxation Without Representation."

A potential partial victory brought only heartache in 2010, when Congress was controlled by Democrats and there was a brief deal with Republicans to give D.C.'s delegate - who is not permitted to vote on the House floor - actual representative status in exchange for an additional House seat for Utah.

That deal fell apart when Republican senators attempted to repeal some of the district's gun laws as part of the legislation. While the dynamics in the White House are similar to those 50 years ago - a supportive president with little interest in using political capital on the matter - racial politics have shifted to partisan ones, as Republicans seek to block representation for an overwhelmingly Democratic city. □



A couple stroll along a broad sidewalk near Massachusetts Avenue and 3rd Street NW in Washington, Oct. 3, 2014. For the better part of five decades, a sizable contingent of residents have pressed to make the District of Columbia a state, or to at least have a voice in Congress louder than its current municipal murmur.

(Stephen Crowley/The New York Times)

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## Las Vegas wedding chapels ready for gay weddings

**KIMBERLY PIERCEALL**  
**Associated Press**

**LAS VEGAS (AP)** — The marriage licenses are already gender neutral. Chapel photographers have been practicing shooting two brides wearing white gowns. And an ordained Elvis impersonator will be waiting at the end of the aisle.

Las Vegas, the land of wedding chapels, is ready for gay weddings.

On Tuesday, Nevada joined the rapidly growing number of states where same-sex marriage is legal when the 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals ruled that gay couples' equal protection rights were violated by the gay marriage bans in that state and Idaho. The decision came a day after the Supreme Court turned away state appeals, effectively legalizing same-sex marriage in several more states, which brought the U.S. total to 30.

The Marriage License Bureau in Las Vegas began issuing licenses for same-sex couples at 2 p.m. Wednesday. Idaho will start Wednesday morning.

Las Vegas saw this moment coming and prepared accordingly. The county's marriage licenses went gender-neutral a couple weeks ago, just in case.

The Chapel of the Flowers had its photographers

practice with models to see how they might best shoot two brides in gowns.

Viva Las Vegas Wedding Chapels, which is gay-owned and operated, already hosts about 500 same-sex commitment ceremonies each year,

In its decision Tuesday about Nevada and Idaho's gay marriage bans, 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals Judge Stephen Reinhardt wrote for a unanimous three-judge panel that laws treating people differently based on sexual

sion, meanwhile, was reverberating across America. In several conservative-leaning states seemingly bound by the high court's decision, officials are taking a stand and refusing to issue marriage licenses to same-sex couples.

related lawsuit now in Kansas courts is one filed by two couples who married in other states and sued Kansas over tax treatment. Their case is being heard next month.

Kansas Attorney General Derek Schmidt noted that, to date, no court has squarely decided whether the Kansas Constitution's prohibition of same-sex marriage is invalid and that the state will deal with any litigation when it comes. Wyoming and South Carolina are taking similar stands.

"The people have spoken on this," said Kansas' Republican governor, Sam Brownback, who is fighting a close re-election battle in which he needs conservative support.

It will likely take a federal court ruling directly about Kansas to change its gay marriage ban. The American Civil Liberties Union spent Tuesday reaching out to lawyers to join its federal challenge seeking an immediate court order blocking the ban, given the precedent in the 10th Circuit.

It could be filed as soon as next week, said Doug Bonney, legal director of the ACLU of Kansas and Western Missouri.

Nationally, the ACLU plans to fight state bans from circuit court to circuit court, said staff attorney Joshua Black.

Wyoming's Republican governor, Matt Mead, said the state will defend its constitution's definition of marriage as permissible only between a man and woman. He said he doesn't think the Supreme Court's action this week applies to a Wyoming case challenging that definition, which is set for a hearing in December.



**Logan Seven raises an equality flag on the front of the Chapelle de l'amore wedding chapel in Las Vegas. The 9th U.S. Circuit Court of Appeals in San Francisco struck down the ban on same sex marriages in Nevada and Idaho on Tuesday.**

(AP Photo/John Locher)

said General Manager Brian Mills, who doubles as an officiant, often times in costume. In October, one of the chapel's busiest months, he could be Dracula for one couple and the Grim Reaper the next.

orientation are unconstitutional unless there is a compelling government interest. He wrote that neither Idaho nor Nevada offered any legitimate reasons to discriminate against gay couples.

The Supreme Court deci-

In Kansas, Reno County Chief Judge Patricia Macke Dick said she had no choice but to deny marriage licenses to gay couples because of the state's same-sex marriage ban, specifically, had not been overturned. The only

### New York:

## Court hears arguments that chimps have rights

**ALBANY, New York (AP)**

— A New York appeals court will decide whether chimpanzees should be declared "persons" rather than "things" so the animals can be freed from what critics call inhumane imprisonment.

Attorney Steven Wise argued Wednesday on behalf of Tommy, who lives alone in a cage in upstate Fulton County. A trial level judge refused a request by Wise and his Nonhuman Rights Project to have Tommy released to join other

chimps at a Florida sanctuary.

Wise argues that animals with human qualities, such as chimps, deserve basic rights, including freedom from imprisonment. He's also seeking the release of three other chimps in New

York.

Tommy's owner, Patrick Lavery, told the Albany Times-Union the chimpanzee is happy and has cable TV and a stereo for entertainment. He didn't appear in court or submit documents.



## US Financial Front:

# In depths of Columbus Circle, a retail hub blooms

MATT A.V. CHABAN

© 2014 New York Times

**NEW YORK** - As long as there have been subways in New York City, there have been subway shops. But for much of the last century, they have largely been confined to newsstands, shoe shine booths, florists and the occasional churro or bootleg video vendor.

Yet how many New Yorkers must peer down the tunnel for the next train while craving gourmet cupcakes, some falafel or maybe even a new handbag?

Susan Fine says there are thousands, and her instincts have been right before. After all, she led the transformation of Grand Central Terminal in the 1990s, helping turn it into one of the most irresistible retail hubs in the city.

"People used to laugh when we talked about cleaning up Grand Central, and look at it now," Fine said during a recent tour of the Columbus Circle concourse where she will open more than 30 storefronts next year, a project called TurnStyle. "And Grand Central was easy. At least there, we had good bones."

Still, Fine says she is convinced that she can bring that same mini-mall magic to Columbus Circle - or rather four feet below Columbus Circle. And if all goes well, her next stop may be a subway station near you.

Fine has already secured lease commitments for nearly 60 percent of the storefronts she is building out just steps from the busiest turnstile in the entire system. Filling the spaces will not be the standard subterranean fare of Nathan's

hot dogs and Sbarro pizza, but some of the city's most delectable establishments: Magnolia Bakery, Joe Coffee, Dylan's Candy Store and MAC Cosmetics.

"Tokyo, Hong Kong, Singapore, all these cities we say we're competing with in Asia - they've all got underground retail," Fine said. "I see no reason it can't be a success here. And then it's on to the other stations, and the other cities. D.C., Madrid, Moscow. You could have these amenities in any subway in the world."

The Columbus Circle project began in 2012, when the Metropolitan Transportation Authority decided to explore a master lease for the concourse running from 57th to 59th Streets. The agency had spent the last five years and \$108 million renovating the 110-year-old station, which included installing new storefronts on the concourse. There were discussions within the MTA about operating the facility on its own, but it decided that a master lease with a private developer would be best. In November, it selected Fine's four-person firm, Oases Real Estate, over three competing bids. A 30-year deal for the 15,000-square foot space will net the agency at minimum \$1.25 million annually through a mix of rents and revenue sharing.

"This is about putting together the right mix of tenants and making the most of a challenging space while maximizing the profits for the rest of the system," said Jeffrey Rosen, director of real estate at the MTA. "The private sector has a particular expertise that is beneficial to us and frees us up to focus on running

the system."

For the private sector, the appeal was obvious, even if the space was unappealing. Beyond low ceilings and dingy, gum-smudged floors, the subways have a certain unshakable stigma, an immutable lifeline that so many love to hate. Whether it is rats or those prehistoric-looking stalactites, the challenge of get-

lives," said Steve Abrams, owner of Magnolia Bakery. "Part of the reason we don't like them is the crowds, but that's exactly what a retailer likes to see, and at Columbus Circle, you can't argue with those numbers."

Preferential rents of \$275 to \$425 a square foot, about one-third the going rate above ground, don't hurt.

lunch break. Deep down, we all love the subway."

The space is part of the original IRT station, the city's first subway, and thus challenging, full of beams and pillars to be worked around. Among the clever interventions is lighting the coffered ceilings, making eight-foot ceilings look twice as high. Bar-height tables will wrap some pil-



**Susan Fine, the developer behind TurnStyle, a retail development planned for concourse of the Columbus Circle subway stop, the busiest in New York. Fine's successful transformation of Grand Central Terminal into one of the most irresistible retail hubs in the city has developers looking underground for the next big hit.**  
(Tina Fineberg/The New York Times)

ting New Yorkers to linger underground is about as difficult as completing the Second Avenue subway. Still, as one of the seven busiest stations in the system, with 70,000 commuters a weekday and 22 million a year, Columbus Circle offers the one thing that matters more than anything to retailers: foot traffic. Being steps from the popular mall at the Time Warner Center, Central Park and a crop of Midtown offices, including the Hearst building, only adds to the attraction. But really, it comes down to a numbers game.

"Subways are a part of our

Even so, Fine is determined to make TurnStyle an inviting destination. To help achieve this, she has enlisted the up-and-coming firm Architecture Office and the celebrated design and branding consultancy Sagmeister & Walsh to devise a \$5 million renovation.

"The trick was really figuring out strategies to slow people down," said a partner, Jessica Walsh, who grew up frequenting the station. "If we can make it an interesting space with its own identity, we're pretty confident we'll not only catch commuters, but tourists and even people on their

lars, creating dense eating areas along the corridor, while others will have kiosks for flowers or even a smartphone-enabled automat. Peppy orange trim lines the space, alongside eye-catching screens meant to waylay passers-by. Fine is looking for a light artist to do installations, as well. Should TurnStyle succeed, the MTA hopes to follow the model in other stations or enter into new public-private partnerships, as it has done with Australian mall operator Westfield Group at the Fulton Center downtown, which is to open soon. □



## Service without a smile: why airlines aren't nice

**SCOTT MAYEROWITZ**

**AP Airlines Writer**

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Passengers cherish Virgin America for its mood lighting, live TV, fancy cocktails and friendly flight attendants. That nice-guy approach to air travel wins awards and attracts a cult following, but may not fly with Wall Street.

profit margins, north of 10 percent, are the best in the business.

Meanwhile, there is JetBlue Airways. Once a customer favorite, it's now — amid lagging profits — facing relentless market pressure to add bag fees and cram more passengers onto planes.

domestic routes.

"They're producing a product that people do really like but aren't willing to pay enough for," says Seth Kaplan, managing partner of industry newsletter Airline Weekly.

Most Virgin America flights start in either San Francisco or Los Angeles, in-

"They don't offer the convenience of larger carriers such as Southwest or the global reach of airlines like Delta or United," says Henry Harteveldt, of travel advisory firm Atmosphere Research Group.

Virgin America's first flights, in August 2007, came at the onset of the Great Re-



**Virgin America President and CEO David Cush walks down the stairs following an arrival ceremony at Portland International Airport in Portland, Ore. Passengers cherish Virgin America for its mood lighting, live TV, fancy cocktails and friendly flight attendants. That nice-guy approach to air travel wins awards and attracts a cult following, but may not fly with Wall Street.**

**(AP Photo/Rick Bowmer)**

For all the accolades, Virgin America has lost \$400 million since its founding in 2007.

As Virgin America weighs a public offering there are warning signs for potential investors. Its brand-new aircraft come with a hefty debt load and the airline has failed to attract big-spending business travelers. To increase revenue — and satisfy shareholders — the airline might eventually be forced to take actions, such as raising fees, which risk alienating passengers.

After all, the darlings of Wall Street are Spirit Airlines and Allegiant Air — two of the most unpleasant airlines to fly. Their seats don't recline and legroom seems nonexistent. Using overhead bins costs extra. But their

Style, not profits, has been the focus for Virgin America. The company declined to comment for this story, but in 2011 CEO David Cush told The Associated Press that his airline hopes to "make a few hours out of people's day a little bit nicer, more pleasant."

Loyal passengers say Virgin America makes flying enjoyable. But that hasn't translated into a financial windfall because the airline fails to collect the higher fares — or fill as many seats — as other airlines.

For every 1,000 miles Virgin America flew in the first half of this year, it collected an average of \$106 for each available seat. By that same measure, Southwest Airlines took in \$135; Delta Air Lines reaped \$166 on its

cluding highly-competitive transcontinental routes to New York. Those routes are loaded with business travelers who tend to buy expensive, last-minute tickets. They just aren't flocking to Virgin America.

Those customers want frequent flights so if a meeting ends early or runs late they can adjust their plans. They also want a worldwide network so the same airline that takes them from San Francisco to Chicago can also take them to Tokyo or Cleveland. Virgin America flies to just 21 cities in the U.S. and Mexico — some routes only have one daily flight. Finally, there's no chance at a free upgrade to first class.

That's the crux of the problem.

Fuel prices spiked just as Americans stopped flying. Low introductory fares helped fill jets but didn't pay the bills. Virgin America lost \$395 million in its first four years flying.

Virgin America would be going public at a time of record airline profits. But Wall Street isn't happy with everyone.

Analysts are pressing Southwest and JetBlue to make changes favoring investors over customers, such as charging for a first checked bag, reducing legroom and increasing reservation change fees. The financial benefits would "significantly outweigh the potential customer backlash," Cowen Securities analyst Helene Becker wrote in a note to JetBlue investors. □

## Advocates seek stronger warnings on Chantix med

**MATTHEW PERRONE**

**AP Health Writer**

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Public safety advocates are asking the federal government to strengthen warnings on Pfizer's anti-smoking drug Chantix, even as the drugmaker prepares to argue that a bold-letter warning about psychiatric problems should be removed from the medicine's label.

Five advocacy groups petitioned the Food and Drug Administration on Wednesday to expand Chantix's boxed warning, calling for more detailed language about potential side effects like suicidal behavior, hostility and depression. The groups also say that the prominent warnings should include information about blackouts, convulsions and other problems reported in some patients. "It would be illogical to discount the reports of thousands of consumers who told of frightening or destructive experiences with Chantix," states the petition, filed by Consumer Reports, Public Citizen, the National Center for Health Research, National Physicians Alliance and the Institute for Safe Medication Practices.

The groups urge the FDA to revisit the boxed warning, first added in 2009, arguing that it "substantially underestimated the psychiatric adverse effects and accident risks of Chantix." They also argue that Chantix should be contraindicated for people working in critical or hazardous occupations, like pilots, air traffic controllers, police and military personnel. The petition notes that the Federal Aviation Administration and the Department of Defense already restrict the use of Chantix among certain employees.

A spokesman for Pfizer Inc. said the company is reviewing the petition.

The move by safety advocates comes just over a week before the FDA meets publicly to review Chantix's risks. □



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## Despite Airstrikes;

# Islamic State advances in Syrian border town of Kobani

**KARAM SHOUMALI**  
**ANNE BARNARD**  
 © 2014 New York Times  
**MURSIPTINAR, Turkey**

Gunbattles and explosions echoed from the embattled Syrian Kurdish town of Kobani on Wednesday, as Islamic State militants detonated a car bomb and new U.S.-led airstrikes hit the northern edge of the town, close to the Turkish border.

A Kurdish official in Kobani, Assi Abdullah, said that despite the aerial bombing, Islamic State fighters had managed to enter new areas of the town and move north, closer to the border. That development, along with what could be seen of the fighting from across the border, suggested that two days of intensive airstrikes had not turned the tide against the militants. Kurdish fighters, as well as Turkey's president, Recep Tayyip Erdogan, have said that airstrikes alone will not stop the attackers.

But they are divided on how to address the problem. Kurds insist that Turkey should allow Kurdish fighters, supplies and weapons to enter the encircled town through its territory, while Turkey refuses to do so unless the Kurds meet certain demands, including distancing themselves from their allies in an outlawed Kurdish separatist party in Turkey.

Turkey has also balked at deeper involvement with the U.S.-led coalition against the Islamic State, urging President Barack Obama to focus on ousting

the Syrian president, Bashar Assad, and calling for an international no-fly zone and buffer area along the Syr-

ian border, not necessarily in Kobani.

Abdullah, reached by telephone, said 15 civilians had

been killed since militants entered Kobani.

"We still have thousands of civilians inside Kobani who

might be massacred if ISIS takes the city," she said, using a former acronym for the Islamic State. But she warned: "We would view Turkey sending its troops without an international decision as an occupation.

Turkey can help in a different way by allowing support to come through its territory. All the talk by Turkey about helping us is still words and not actions."

Anwar Muslim, a lawyer and the head of the Kobani district, echoed those sentiments, saying it was illogical to ask the Kurds to denounce Assad and join Syrian insurgent groups fighting against him.

"We don't deal with the Syrian regime, and our borders with Turkey have always been quiet," he said in a telephone interview from Kobani. □



Turkish Kurds watch as airstrikes hit Kobani, inside Syria, as fighting intensifies between Syrian Kurds and the militants of Islamic State group, in Mursitpinar, on the outskirts of Suruc, at the Turkey-Syria border, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014. Kobani, also known as Ayn Arab and its surrounding areas have been under attack since mid-September, with militants capturing dozens of nearby Kurdish villages.

(AP Photo/Leferis Pitarakis)

## 5 dead in Venezuela after tense police standoff

**FABIOLA SANCHEZ**  
**JORGE RUEDA**  
 Associated Press  
**CARACAS, Venezuela (AP)**

— President Nicolas Maduro called Wednesday for an investigation into a confusing shootout with police that left a well-connected government supporter and four others dead.

Police before dawn Tuesday raided a high-rise building occupied by presumed members of armed pro-government groups known as "collectives," leading to a tense, eight-hour standoff that created panic and blocked traffic across several downtown

blocks.

Among those killed was former policeman Jose Odreman, the outspoken leader of the 5th of March collective, one of a myriad of sometimes armed groups that provide social services and rally support for the government in poor neighborhoods. Barely 90 minutes before he was killed, during a brief recess in shooting, Odreman spoke to Venezuelan media and blamed Interior Minister Miguel Rodriguez Torres for the bloodshed and held him personally accountable for any attempt on his life.

Fighting resumed when

three police officers were taken hostage by individuals holed up in the high-rise Manfredi building.

It's not clear why police raided the building where Odreman's group and dozens of homeless families had taken shelter.

Officials jumped quickly to deny media speculation that the heavy show of force may be tied to an investigation into the gruesome murder last week of pro-government lawmaker Roberto Serra, a vocal defender of the collectives and who appeared alongside Odreman in photos that circulated on social

media after the shootout. Other photos showed him posing beside the late President Hugo Chavez and with other senior figures.

Odreman's cryptic remarks shortly before being killed added to the mystery. Asked on camera if the raid had anything to do with Serra's murder, he replied: "The math doesn't fail."

Authorities were quick to dismiss any links, and even disputed Odreman's credentials as a government loyalist, saying only that police were going after a criminal gang responsible for multiple homicides in greater Caracas. □



# Hong Kong sees stalemate over barricades

**MICHAEL FORSYTHE  
KEITH BRADSHER**

© 2014 New York Times

**HONG KONG** - The pro-democracy demonstrations that paralyzed blocks of downtown Hong Kong for nearly two weeks have dissipated to a few hardy thousand, but for reasons many residents cannot comprehend, the streets are still impassable.

The battle for territory between the student-led pro-democracy demonstrators and the Beijing-backed city government has come down to a strange standoff over the metal barricades themselves, set up on the streets and then virtually abandoned by protesters. The students insist they remain, while the government is afraid to touch them, fearing a backlash that will inflame and re-energize the protests.

Senior government officials "don't want to give them any excuse that the government is taking things by force," said a person involved in the government's decision-making, who spoke on the condition of anonymity because of the delicate political nature of the situation.

"With any action by the government in this area, they will call out people to resist, and then there would be another incident, and we don't want to do that," the person said. "They can call out people in a minute."

The government learned

this lesson when it sent the riot police to quell a protest of several thousand students on Sept. 28. The images of the police firing tear gas and pepper spray at the students prompted tens of thousands of angry residents to join them the next day. The demonstra-

tion above ground in these areas, including passenger cars and the city's beloved 110-year-old tram system, was shut down.

The blockaded territory far exceeds that taken by the Occupy Wall Street movement in 2011, which took over a small park in Man-

hattan. A rough parallel

would be if protesters in New York shut down Times Square and Columbus Circle in Manhattan, along with a chunk of Downtown Brooklyn across the East River, as the police stood by, too worried to clear the streets. A week ago, the roadway inside the barricades was packed with protesters. Now it is nearly empty for at



**Barricades block the main road of the Central district in Hong Kong Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014. Crowds of protesters who filled Hong Kong's streets with demands for more democracy thinned dramatically Tuesday after student leaders and the government agreed to hold talks in the increasingly frustrated city.**  
(AP Photo/Kin Cheung)

tors commandeered the waist-high steel grilles that had been left outside by the police in anticipation of the protest, lashed them together and sealed off a network of major arteries, mainly in the Admiralty district of the city, including long stretches of two eight-lane avenues. They limited traffic to delivery vehicles, fire trucks and ambulances. All other traf-

fic above ground in these areas, including passenger cars and the city's beloved 110-year-old tram system, was shut down.

The blockaded territory far exceeds that taken by the Occupy Wall Street movement in 2011, which took over a small park in Man-

hattan. A rough parallel would be if protesters in New York shut down Times Square and Columbus Circle in Manhattan, along with a chunk of Downtown Brooklyn across the East River, as the police stood by, too worried to clear the streets. A week ago, the roadway inside the barricades was packed with protesters. Now it is nearly empty for at least a quarter-mile. Most barricades are guarded by only a handful of people, and some by none at all. Ellen Ng, 59, a retired lecturer in management, was one of only two people midafternoon Wednesday guarding a barricade on the eastbound four lanes

## UN: At least 331 dead in Ukraine since cease-fire

**NICK CUMMING-BRUCE**  
© 2014 New York Times

**GENEVA** - Hundreds of people have died in fighting in eastern Ukraine since a cease-fire was agreed to by the government and armed separatists last month, the United Nations reported Wednesday, saying it had also received reports of mass graves containing hundreds of bodies.

At least 331 people were reported killed in the month after the cease-fire was announced on Sept. 5, the U.N. human rights office in Geneva said, adding that exchanges of artillery, tank and light arms fire had continued on an almost daily basis in some areas of the eastern regions of Donetsk and Luhansk.

The latest toll brought the number of people reported killed in the past six months to at least 3,660, including combatants and civilians, with more than 8,756 injured, Gianni Magazzeni, a senior U.N. human rights official, told reporters in Geneva. He released a 37-page report that indicated the numbers were conservative.

Most civilians deaths had been caused by indiscriminate shelling of residential areas by both pro-Russian separatists and by the Ukrainian armed forces, the report said.

Armed separatist groups in eastern Ukraine had reported the existence of mass graves containing up to 400 bodies in late September, but U.N. monitors had not received any evidence and they had been unable to investigate the allegations as they had not gained access to the area because of a lack of security, Magazzeni said. The alleged mass graves, which separatists said were in Donetsk and at other locations, appeared to be in areas where control had changed hands several times, he said, urging rebels controlling the area to preserve the sites to allow proper investigation.

Ukrainian authorities had also reported mass graves in the area of Slovyansk, but the U.N. team, which includes 20 investigators, had not yet been able to follow up on the report, he added.

# Spain kills dog of Ebola-infected nurse

**RAPHAEL MINDER  
PAM BELLUCK**

© 2014 New York Times

**MADRID** - A dog named Excalibur who belonged to an Ebola-infected nurse was put down Wednesday, even as protesters and animal rights activists surrounded the Madrid home of the nurse and her husband. A online petition calling for the dog's life to be spared had drawn hundreds of thousands of signatures.

The furor came amid questions about whether dogs can get and transmit the

disease.

In the United States, a spokesman for the federal Centers for Disease Control and Prevention, Thomas Skinner, said Wednesday that studies had shown that dogs can have an immune response to Ebola, meaning that they can become infected. But he said there had been no reports of dogs or cats developing Ebola symptoms or passing the disease to other animals or to people.

The death of Excalibur, a 12-year-old rescue dog, was confirmed to report-

ers by Javier Rodríguez, an official from Madrid's regional government, and the body is expected to be cremated.

The nurse's husband had pleaded publicly with officials in Madrid to change their minds about putting down the dog. He told the Spanish newspaper El Mundo that there was no indication that Excalibur had been infected with Ebola. The nurse has been identified as María Teresa Romero Ramos.

Skinner said the disease centers were recommend-

ing that Ebola patients with dogs or cats at home "evaluate the animal's risk of exposure," meaning they should assess how likely it is that the animal has ingested bodily fluids like blood, vomit and feces from the patient. If the animal has been exposed, it should be monitored for 21 days, the incubation period for the disease.

Skinner said the CDC was working with the American Veterinary Medical Association to study the issue and develop guidance for pets in the United States.



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## South Korean town to put nuclear plant plan to vote

YOUKYUNG LEE  
 AP Business Writer

**SEOUL, South Korea (AP)** — Fighting plans to build a nuclear power plant, a South Korean fishing village is holding a referendum Thursday, even though the government has warned the vote is illegal.

A site in Samcheok, 195 kilometers (120 miles) east of Seoul, was picked by the energy ministry after a previous city government applied in 2010 for a nuclear power facility. But attitudes have shifted since Japan's 2011 nuclear disaster at the Fukushima.

Now, the city council has set up a volunteer committee to conduct a vote on whether Samcheok still wants the plant after election authorities refused to administer the referendum. Supporters of the nuclear plant say they will boycott.

South Koreans' pride in the country's nuclear power industry has eroded since scandals erupted last year over revelations hundreds of faulty components may have been used in reactors. That forced nearly half the country's 23 reactors to shut down.

Critics of nuclear reactors also became more vocal about safety after an April ferry sinking killed hundreds of people and fueled complaints the country emphasized profit over safety.

In Samcheok, about 39,000 out of 61,000 registered local voters signed up to take part, and about 70 percent were expected to vote, according to Chung Yeon-man, a committee member.

Nuclear energy supplied a quarter of South Korea's power last year, and the government wants to boost that to 29 percent by 2035. That would require adding 7 gigawatts of generating capacity, or the equivalent of five 1.4-gigawatt reactors.

The country also is starting to export nuclear technology. It won a \$20 billion contract from the United Arab Emirates in 2009. Most of South Korea's reactors are on the southeast coast. Samcheok is one of two cities designated as the next venue for nuclear plants and would be the first in Gangwon province.

Opponents in Samcheok, who say they worry about the impact on fishing, farming and tourism, gained a leg up in the latest mayoral election in June.

Kim Yang-ho, an independent who pledged to scrap nuclear plans, defeated the former mayor, 62 percent to 37 percent. Since taking office, Kim has taken steps to withdraw the city's application. He says he wants to develop an alternative energy industry instead.

The national government appears unwilling to accept the referendum. The energy ministry told parliament last week it is open to talking to Samcheok but the vote will have no legal effect. A vice minister at the Ministry of Security and Public Administration said in the same hearing that trying to scrap the government's policy through a referendum is illegal.

Opponents of the Samcheok's nuclear plant say the former mayor's administration manipulated a public opinion survey before filing its application and no records of the survey have been found. □



Palestinians chant slogans after clashes with Israeli border policeman at Al-Aqsa mosque in Jerusalem on Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014. The violence began as the masked Palestinians threw rocks at tourists and Jewish Israelis who visited the site early Wednesday, hours before the start of the Jewish festival of Sukkot at nightfall, a police spokesperson said. Palestinians view such visits as a provocation and often respond violently. (AP Photo/Mahmoud Illean)

## Police, Palestinians clash in Jerusalem

**JERUSALEM (AP)** — Palestinian demonstrators clashed with Israeli police at a sensitive holy site in Jerusalem on Wednesday, leaving three officers lightly injured, a police spokeswoman said.

The clashes erupted after several dozen masked Palestinians began throwing rocks, firecrackers and other pyrotechnical devices at police when the site — known to Jews as the Temple Mount and to Muslims as the Noble Sanctuary — opened for prayers on Wednesday morning, said spokeswoman Luba Samri.

There was no immediate information on whether any Palestinian protesters were hurt.

Police chased the demonstrators toward the Al-Aqsa mosque, where they barricaded themselves inside and continued hurling objects in the direction of the police, said Samri.

The site is the holiest in Judaism and the third holiest in Islam, and is a frequent flashpoint for demonstrations.

Samri said the violence be-

gan as the masked Palestinians threw rocks at tourists and Jewish Israelis who visited the site early Wednesday, before the start of the Jewish festival of Sukkot at nightfall. Palestinians view such visits as a provocation and often respond violently. Samri said the Palestinians had prepared for the confrontation ahead of time, and had set up obstacles at the holy site to slow down police. She said the Palestinians threw firebombs and rocks at police from within the mosque.

Police responded with "non-lethal riot control means," Samri said, without elaborating. Three police officers were hurt and 15 Palestinians were arrested, she said. A radical Islamic cleric in Israel, Raed Salah, had called on Muslims to be present at the mosque Wednesday morning. About 30 young Palestinians slept the night before at the mosque in preparation for the confrontation, according to Palestinian eyewitnesses.

Palestinian President Mah-

moud Abbas blamed Israel for the friction at the holy site, saying that it was deliberately raising tensions there. "The Israeli attacks on Al-Aqsa mosque, led by settlers and extremists, and under the auspices of the Israeli government, have recently increased and intensified," Abbas said.

An Israeli Tourism Ministry decision earlier this week to expand the entrance to the Jerusalem site was condemned by Palestinian officials as a unilateral change in the status of the sensitive holy site.

Tensions have been high in Jerusalem since Hamas militants abducted and killed three Jewish teenagers in the West Bank in June and Jewish extremists killed a young Palestinian several weeks later, in an apparent revenge attack. Those events helped precipitate the 50-day-long Gaza war that killed more than 2,100 Palestinians, according to the U.N., and 72 on the Israeli side — all but six soldiers. The war ended Aug. 26. □



# Russia looks to compensate its sanctioned elite

**LAURA MILLS**

**Associated Press**

**MOSCOW (AP)** — Russia's parliament gave preliminary approval Wednesday to a bill that would grant compensation to individuals hit by Western sanctions, a move that the usually compliant opposition criticized as a Kremlin attempt to buy the loyalty of the elite.

The bill, which also allows

Moscow to seize the assets in Russia of foreign individuals encouraging the sanctions, proved particularly divisive and passed by a small margin of 233 votes to 202.

The law was first proposed in April, but later withdrawn amid a torrent of criticism. The government's dramatic about-face and the bill's re-introduction to parliament in September came

just one day after Italian authorities seized approximately \$40 million-worth of property owned by Russian businessman and longtime Putin ally, Arkady Rotenberg.

As the Ukrainian crisis escalated this year, the Russian elite has rallied around Putin as he annexed the Black Sea region of Crimea and remained defiant in the face of Western criti-

cism and sanctions.

But as the sanctions start to bite, it has become clear that such loyalty will come at a price. Compensation out of a shrinking state budget for sanction-hit companies — which are now almost completely cut off from Western debt markets — could become a rallying cry for opponents who see it as favoring Putin's rich friends and have

already dubbed Wednesday's bill the "Rotenberg Law."

Rotenberg, a childhood friend of Putin's and judo sparring partner, was placed on a European Union blacklist in July as part of broader sanctions. On Sept. 23, the Italian authorities said they were seizing property controlled by Rotenberg, including a luxury hotel in Rome and

# EU seeks quick release of job boosting funds

**COLLEEN BARRY**

**AP Business Writer**

**MILAN (AP)** — The leaders of Germany, France and Italy put their differences over fiscal discipline and austerity politics aside at an EU jobs summit Wednesday, pledging instead to focus energies on quickly allocating 6.4 billion euros (\$7.6 billion) already earmarked to Europe's 5 million unemployed youths. The jobs summit — the third high-level meeting to tackle the continent's employment crisis in less than 18 months — offered no new proposals or investments. It came amid growing popular disillusionment with official recipes to returning Europe to growth and putting back to work 25 million unemployed Europeans, a fifth of those under 25.

"This is the major challenge for Europe," French President Hollande told a closing news conference with German Chancellor Angela Merkel and host Italian Premier Matteo Renzi. "If we are not capable or



**Union activists scuffle with police in riot gear near the venue hosting an EU job summit, in Milan, Italy on Wednesday, October 8, 2014. The leaders of Germany, France and Italy put their differences over fiscal discipline and austerity politics aside at an EU jobs summit Wednesday, pledging instead to focus energies on quickly allocating 6.4 billion euros (\$7.6 billion) already earmarked to Europe's 5 million unemployed youths. (AP Photo/Giuseppe Aresu)**

offering hope to the next generation, people will turn their backs on Europe. We see the risk, we see the threat."

Hollande, who entered the meeting saying he and

Renzi would push for an additional 14 billion euros in EU investments, emerged saying that could wait and that first the available funds must be exhausted.

Merkel — whose govern-

ment opposes additional investment while current funds remain untapped — poured Hollande a glass of water, one of a series of friendly gestures among the leaders who have

openly sparred about fiscal rigor but are seeking a united front to fight Europe's employment crisis.

The Italian, French and German leaders even shared a laugh while commenting on the 3-percent debt-to-GDP limit, which Germany enforces and France and Italy chafe at.

On the employment front, leaders put a priority on clearing obstacles to getting the funds already allocated into the economy. That includes simplifying procedures, shortening deadlines and improving exchanges among national employment agencies to share best practices.

Of the 6.4 billion euros available in 2014-15 to help get young jobless Europeans back into the workplace, European Commission President Jose Manuel Barroso said just 800 million euros, or about 12 percent, has been spent.

Only France and Italy, he said, have special programs dedicated to accessing the funds. □

# UK cleared to heavily subsidize \$39B nuclear plant

**JUERGEN BAETZ**

**Associated Press**

**BRUSSELS (AP)** — The European Union has approved Britain's bid to heavily subsidize a new nuclear power plant, overriding opposition from environmentalists and questions over the project's 24.5 billion pound (\$39 billion) price tag.

The EU's executive Commission said Wednesday it found the subsidies for construction and operation of the Hinkley Point plant

won't distort fair competition.

Britain will guarantee all the loans for the project's construction and grant plant operators a fixed above-market electricity price — roughly double the current wholesale price — for 35 years to ensure their investment will break even. To gain EU approval, Britain agreed to change some terms, including raising the price for the loan guarantees, which should save

British taxpayers 1 billion pounds, the Commission said.

The project is to be carried out by France's EDF energy and a group of Chinese investors who estimate the construction costs to be 16 billion pounds. However, the EU Commission says it will cost 24.5 billion pounds plus another 10 billion pounds for operational costs such as waste management.

The big difference in cost

estimates could not be fully explained Wednesday. However, EDF spokesman Aurelien Cassuto said the Commission's estimate was higher because it takes the cost of borrowing and inflation into account.

The few nuclear power plants built in the West over the past decades were all plagued by significant cost overruns. Analysts say building new nuclear power plants isn't economically viable without state subsi-

dies.

The EU decision was controversial as the 28-nation bloc seeks to switch its electricity supply to renewable sources like wind and solar energy. But securing approval for the two Hinkley Point reactors was a top priority for the British government as older plants will go offline in coming years. British Treasury chief George Osborne hailed the EU decision as "excellent news." □





## “Rio Dance Festival in Aruba”

# Sold-Out Show Closes ‘Il Dance Cultural Exchange Program’

### ORANJESTAD/PALM BEACH

The 2 years program celebrated its conclusion of the Il Dance Cultural Exchange between Aruba and Brasil last Friday October 3rd, where Teachers and Dance students from Club di Movimiento Aruba and Alfa Cem Bilingue College Brasil had the opportunity to teach from each other. The Brazilian students were very thankful for the warm welcome they have received from the International School of Aruba faculty and students during their visit last Wednesday, October 1st. The Alfa Cem students had the opportunity to Connect, Dance, Practice English & Portuguese but the most important: they Had Fun with some of the International School of Aruba students.

The idea behind the program is to continue with the Aruba-Brasil Dance Cultural Exchange Program



for many years ahead to help improve and elevate the Dance teaching standards, deepen into the cultural integration and make a greater contribution to the cultural diversity and

harmony between Dance students.

The public had the opportunity to view some footage of the 1st phase “Aruba Dance Festival in Rio” during the Show last Friday afterwards, the students performed phase 2 of the program: “Rio Dance Festival in Aruba”.

The night celebrated the career of 6 generations of professional Dancers, Dance Students, Assistants and Teachers.

The person with the vision and the main force behind this amazing project is Mrs. Marcia Moreira Marques Belart. Mrs. Marques Belart is the first Dance Teacher, Mentor and definitely the person responsible for making Dance and Movement the biggest passion for Mrs. Samanta Westera Juppa.

Mrs. Marques Belart knew that her job as a dance educator held great responsibility and she knew she would have made big impacts in the life of her students. Ms. Daniele Souza was also present; she is a former baby class student from Mrs. Westera

Juppa during her Dance Teacher Training years in Clube do Movimento in Rio de Janeiro, Brasil.

Club di Movimiento Aruba, Students and Faculty congratulates all the participating students in the

Aruba-Brasil Dance Cultural Exchange Program. The sold-out “Rio Dance Festival in Aruba” show culminated with a huge Drum & Bass Band Surprise Act who led the audience out with a “Rio Carnival Parade”. □





## The Aruba Aloe Factory & Museum: Experience the Oldest Aruban Industry as a Fun Daytime Outing!



**HATO** - Tourists have been visiting the wonderful island of Aruba since the late 1940's, enjoying the pristine beaches, clear waters and Aruba's dynamic nightlife. But one of the most unique experiences you and your skin will certainly appreciate for years to come is visiting the world famous Aruba Aloe Balm Plantation, Factory

and Museum. You will learn about the rich history of Aloe Vera, its importance to Aruba's economy, and the healing properties of this miracle plant.

The Aloe Vera Plant, a Brief History: Aloe Vera's healing properties were discovered centuries ago and it has been used as an ingredient in medications throughout the world by many different cultures ever since. It is believed that Cleopatra used Aloe to enhance the natural beauty of her skin by bathing in Aloe gel and that Christopher Columbus said: "Four vegetables are indispensable for the well being of a man: Wheat, the grape, the olive and Aloe. The first nourishes him, the second raises his spirit, the third brings him harmony and the fourth cures him."



Aloe Vera, meaning True Plant in Latin, originally comes from Africa and the plant has been endowed with such marvelous properties that over the years it has been given names such as the Burn Plant, Medicine Plant, Wand of Heaven and even Plant of Life.

"Island of Aloe": The plant was introduced in Aruba in the mid 1800's, and because of the perfect weather conditions for the plant to grow in Aruba became one of the largest exporters of Aloe Vera products in the world earning the nickname "Island of Aloe". Aloe has proven to be so important to the local economy that the plant is even

shown in the code of arms of Aruba. Aloe Vera nowadays tops the list as one of the most powerful moisturizers and hydrating remedies available and Aruban aloe is known to be the best in the world.

The Aruba Aloe Balm Factory and Museum Tour: Founded in 1890, Aruba Aloe Balm is one of the oldest companies in Aruba and the only company that still grows and processes Aloe on the island. By visiting this iconic landmark and plantation, you will learn about the plant's rich history and about how Aruba Aloe makes its world famous skin care products. During the tour, the super friendly local staff will guide you through the process of how they grow, hand cut and process the products that are sold worldwide. You will also get a guided tour of the museum that serves as a national depository for ancient aloe tools and equipment as well as a complete library on the history, manufacturing and healing qualities of Aloe.

Claude Cyr & Burdette Redfern, from New Brunswick Canada, on Aruba for a friend's wedding: "It is my first time on the island; we are having a great time! Aruba is beautiful and the water is amazing. I

have used the Aruba Aloe products a lot already for small burns and especially sunburns. We are glad we came to take the tour to see the process; I had no idea that it was such a small company and that everything is done manually which is good for the local economy. What surprised me is that Aloe is actually edible and a bodily cleanser, so I have learned quite a bit. The tour guide Randy is excellent! "

Laura & Dominio Bucciero, from Naples Italy on their honeymoon: "First time in Aruba, we are here for our honeymoon and staying for a week. The tour is very interesting, even though I don't perfectly understand English. We have Aloe in Italy but there it's not such good quality as the Aloe here. I have purchased the hand and body lotion because I don't really sunburn but still want very smooth and hydrated skin."

If you want to experience this unique and authentic experience come visit us during your stay here on Aruba! The tour & museum are open Monday thru Saturday 8 am to 5 pm. If you are interested in learning more about Aruba Aloe products you can also visit [www.arubaaloe.com](http://www.arubaaloe.com). We hope to see you soon! □





# Loyal Visitors Honored at the Divi Phoenix Beach Resort!



**PALM BEACH** - Recently the Aruba Tourism Authority had the great pleasure of honoring a pair of loyal and friendly Visitors of Aruba at the Divi Phoenix Beach Resort as Distinguished Visitors. The symbolic honorary title is presented in the name of the Minister of Tourism as a token of appreciation to guests who visit Aruba for 10-to-19 consecutive



years. The honorees were Eric and Roberta Blomquist. The honorees are loyal members of the Divi Phoenix Beach Resort and they love Aruba very much because

of the friendly people, the weather, the beaches, the restaurants, the relaxation, and being on Aruba is like being at their 'home away from home'! The certificates were presented by

Marouska Heyliger representing the Aruba Tourism Authority together with Ms. Avril representing the Divi Phoenix Beach Resort and friends of the Blomquist family! □

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## Loyal Visitors honored at the Marriott Aruba Resort



**PALM BEACH** - Art and Debbie DePompei were recently honored as Distinguished Visitors due to their 12th consecutive visit to Aruba. Ms. Marouska Heyliger representing the

Aruba Tourism Authority conducted the ceremony which was held at the Marriott Resort. According to the couple, they love the friendly people and the warm weather. ☐







Roger Federer of Switzerland celebrates defeating Leonardo Mayer of Argentina in their men's singles second round match at the Shanghai Masters Tennis Tournament in Shanghai, China, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014.

Associated Press

## Federer wins thriller at Shanghai Masters

JUSTIN BERGMAN  
Associated Press

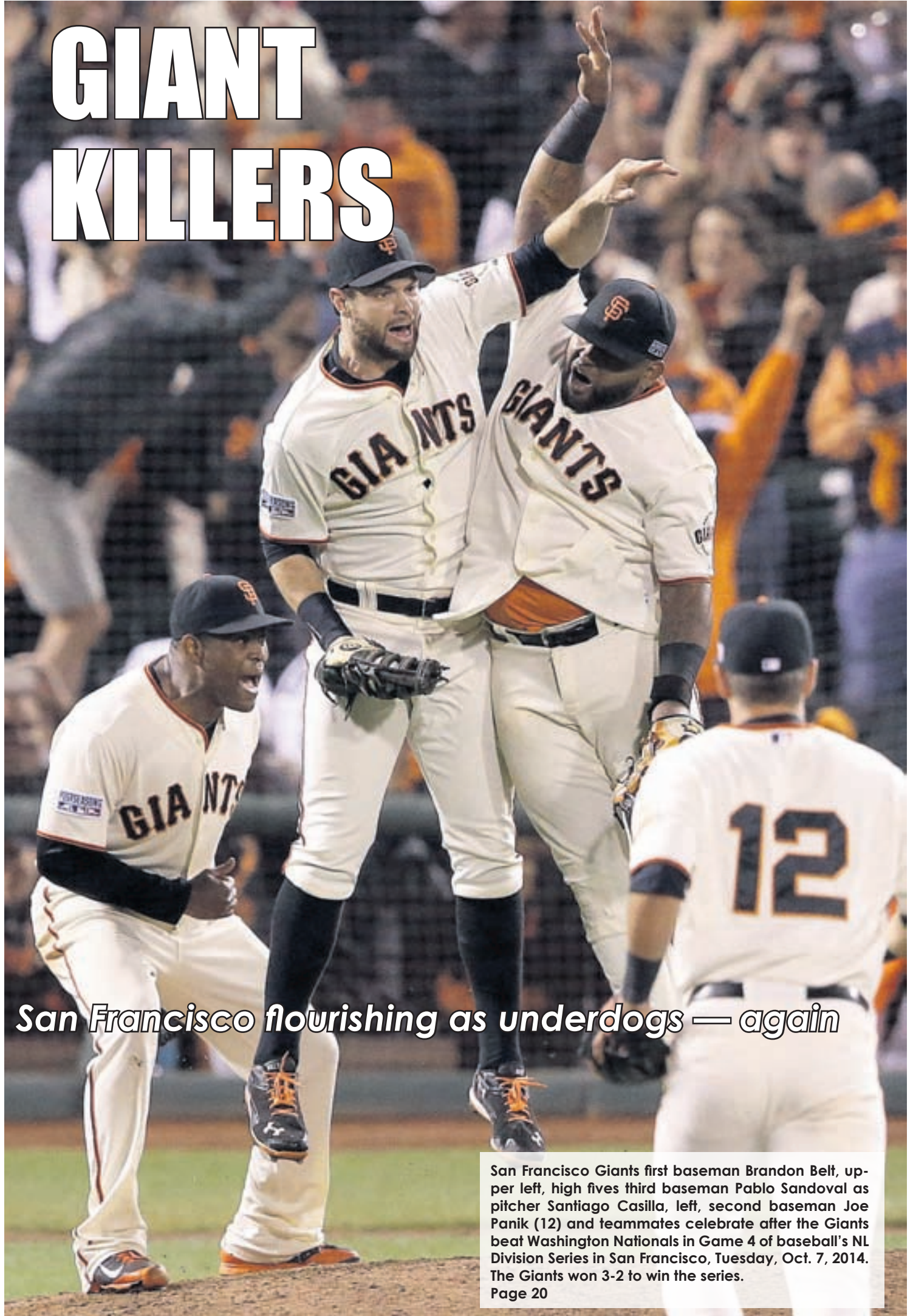
**SHANGHAI (AP)** — Roger Federer saved five match points and rallied from a 5-2 deficit in the third-set tiebreaker before finally beating Leonardo Mayer 7-5, 3-6, 7-6 (7) in a thrilling second-round match at the Shanghai Masters on Wednesday.

Rafael Nadal, meanwhile, lost to fellow Spaniard Feliciano Lopez 6-3, 7-6 (6) only days after appendicitis left him bedridden and uncertain if he'd be able to compete.

Federer hadn't played since helping Switzerland beat Italy to make the Davis Cup final a month ago, and the inactivity showed. He made an uncharacteristic 57 unforced errors — including some bad mishits — and only won about half of his points at the net.

Continued on next page

# GIANT KILLERS



*San Francisco flourishing as underdogs — again*

San Francisco Giants first baseman Brandon Belt, upper left, high fives third baseman Pablo Sandoval as pitcher Santiago Casilla, left, second baseman Joe Panik (12) and teammates celebrate after the Giants beat Washington Nationals in Game 4 of baseball's NL Division Series in San Francisco, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 2014. The Giants won 3-2 to win the series.

Page 20



## Shanghai masters

Continued from page 17

The Swiss star was also a little fortunate. On Mayer's first match point at 5-4 in the third, the Argentine aimed a backhand passing shot down the line but the ball clipped the tape and fell back on his side of the net.

Federer finally put it away on his first match point with a backhand lob that just caught the line.

"I think I got unbelievably lucky today. Let's be quite honest. I think he deserved it," Federer said. "Could be my greatest escape thus far."

As for the reason for his difficulties, the 17-time Grand Slam title winner pointed to his spell away from the tour. "Midway through the third set I was like, yeah, I have been on vacation actually, so it's normal that I'm struggling," he said. "I was trying to go for an all-time record of missed volleys tonight."

Nadal was in so much pain

from appendicitis earlier this week, he couldn't sleep, eat or even get out of bed for several days.

After an aggressive course of antibiotics to control the inflammation, he felt healthy enough to play his opening match against Lopez. However, his shots lacked depth and power, and his serve didn't have its usual punch.

Nadal said he felt a little dizzy from the antibiotics, but otherwise wasn't in a great deal of pain.

"Even today the doctors told me that I was very, very lucky that I did not have to go for surgery straight, can (treat) with antibiotics," he said. "Pain I think is under control. That's important. I think I was lucky for that."

The 14-time major winner had just returned to the tour after two months on the sidelines with a wrist injury. Now he faces likely surgery to have his appendix re-



**Rafael Nadal of Spain places his head on his racquet after missing a point during the men's singles second round match against Feliciano Lopez of Spain at the Shanghai Masters Tennis Tournament in Shanghai, China, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014.**

Associated Press

moved, which could keep him out of the ATP Tour Finals in London next month. "My answer today honestly is I'm going to do it after the World Tour Finals. You never know. Depends how the things improve," he said. "When you are on the

bed for three days, the only thing you want to do is feel better, feel healthy again, and that's it."

Andy Murray and Novak Djokovic also moved into the third round with wins.

Murray has been on a roll over the last three weeks in China, winning nine of his last 10 matches as he tries to qualify for the ATP Finals. He defeated Jerzy Janowicz of Poland 7-5, 6-2.

He next faces David Ferrer, another player fighting for a spot in the elite eight-man field. Ferrer rallied to beat Martin Klizan 4-6, 7-6 (4), 6-4.

"I haven't been in this position for a while, so in some ways it's kind of new," Murray said of the fight to qualify for London. "But I'm enjoying it so far. Just giving me a little bit of extra focus and direction for the last few tournaments."

With Chinese basketball star Yao Ming in the stands, Djokovic extended his unbeaten streak in China to 26 straight matches with a 6-3, 6-4 win over Domi-

nic Thiem of Austria, at 21, the youngest player in the top 50. Djokovic had never played Thiem before and he was impressed by the Austrian's power game.

"I had to be on alert from the start because he was serving already 215 kilometers per hour (133 mph) in the first service games," he said. "He was going for it. I don't blame him. He's a young player, playing on center court, it's his opportunity to shine."

Kei Nishikori and Stan Wawrinka were among a number of seeds to be knocked out.

The fourth-seeded Wawrinka lost early for the second straight week, squandering a 3-0 lead in the final set before falling to Gilles Simon 5-7, 7-5, 6-4. He lost to 103rd-ranked Tatsuma Ito in the first round of the Japan Open last week.

Wawrinka said he's struggled to maintain his focus since his breakthrough win at the Australian Open, causing the early losses to pile up.

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# A new season, and higher goals for Jimmy Walker

**DOUG FERGUSON**  
AP Golf Writer

**NAPA, California (AP)** — Jimmy Walker ended his remarkable season with a high standard of golf that probably didn't get the attention it deserved. That's not much different from how it started. Walker captured his first PGA Tour title a year ago at the Frys.com Open, and then added two more wins before the tour reached the Florida swing. That was easy to overlook by the end of the year when Rory McIlroy came on strong with a pair of majors and a World Golf Championship. It's not that Walker tapered off — he had three top 10s in the majors. It's just that winning is hard, and he happened to make it look easy. It got him into the Masters for the first time. He led the FedEx Cup almost the entire year until McIlroy overtook him in August. And he made his first Ryder Cup team. He finished strong, minus a reason to celebrate. Europe already had clinched the Ryder Cup when Walker capped off the strongest performance by any American on the final day at Gleneagles. Playing in the penultimate

match, he made eight birdies in 16 holes and needed them all to beat Lee Westwood, who made six birdies.

"I've played with Jimmy and knew he was a very good player," Westwood said. "Whenever he's played with me, unfortunately, he's played well. You're more upset when you lose a game if you've not played well, but I don't really mind the fact that I lost a game to somebody that shot 8 under through 16 holes on Sunday of a Ryder Cup. That's pretty impressive stuff." The question for Walker is what he does for an encore.

A new PGA Tour season begins Thursday with the Frys.com Open, the first chance for Walker to defend a title. He'll have to do it on a different golf course, with the tournament moving from CordeValle to Silverado, the resort amid the vineyards and foothills of Napa Valley.

The final hour of last year's tournament was a blur. Walker closed with a 66 and rallied past Brooks Koepka. It was his first victory in eight years on tour, and Walker never imagined what would follow. He won

a shootout at Waialae in the Sony Open, and then held on to win the AT&T Pebble Beach National Pro-Am.

"Three wins in eight starts doesn't happen a lot," Walker said Wednesday. "I feel like the rest of the year was good. You win, and the question is when are you going to win again? And then to win so fast, and then a third time, it's like I jumped that whole 'get the second win and the monkey off your back' and then was an established play. And then you have to play well in the majors. 'There is always the next step.'"

The next step is to develop some consistency, although Walker certainly wasn't lacking. He had top 10s at Augusta National (his Masters debut), Pinehurst No. 2 and made a late bid at Valhalla to get into the mix before he tied for seventh. He also tied for sixth at The Players Championship.

And yet he heard too often that he didn't win again after Pebble in February, and that his three wins came before the international stars began showing up in America. Walker knows how hard he worked with



**Jimmy Walker of the US celebrates putting on the 13th green during the fourball match on the second day of the Ryder Cup golf tournament, at Gleneagles, Scotland, Saturday, Sept. 27, 2014.**

Associated Press

Butch Harmon to ignore any criticism, or the lack of attention.

If the trophies or the growing bank account were not enough, it was the reaction from the people who matter — the other players.

"Just the way they look at you, the way they nod at you," he said. "I think I've got respect from my peers, and that's what matters to me."

He will play the opening two rounds at Silverado with Ryder Cup teammates Matt Kuchar and Hunter Mahan. Walker could have

used an extra week off after a grueling four-week stretch of the FedEx Cup playoffs and his first Ryder Cup, where every shot felt like the back nine at a major.

He will get his break after this week, and then try to build on his season. His bucket list of what he wants to achieve in golf is a lot smaller.

"I ticked off quite a few," he said. "You set those big goals and then you realize you had to do a lot of things really well along the way. □"

## Lopez, Williams sharp in Nets' preseason opener

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Brook Lopez scored 20 points in his return from an injury-shortened season, and Deron Williams also had a strong return from surgery in the Brooklyn Nets' 111-94 victory over Maccabi Tel Aviv on Tuesday night. Williams had 17 points and seven assists in Brooklyn's preseason opener. The Nets now head to China, where they will play exhibition games against the Sacramento Kings in Shanghai and Beijing. Lopez played in only 17 games last season and was the Nets' leading scorer before breaking his right



**Brooklyn Nets' Brook Lopez (11) celebrates with teammate Brooklyn Nets' Deron Williams (8) after scoring against the Maccabi Tel Aviv during the third quarter of an NBA preseason basketball game Tuesday, Oct. 7, 2014, in New York.**

Associated Press

foot in December. He had surgery to repair that injury and later another procedure on his left ankle.

He shot 8 of 12 Tuesday while playing into the fourth quarter.

"It was great to be back on the floor," Lopez said. "I felt so giddy when we first got on the floor, standing on the court, getting shots up. To be back out with the guys was a fantastic feeling." Williams made it through last season but struggled with ankle problems for a second straight campaign. He had surgery on both ankles during the offseason. "They are an integral part of our team and having

them both back and both healthy and playing at the highest level, that's the key for us to succeed," forward Andrei Kirilenko said.

Joe Johnson scored 14 points, and Kirilenko and Mirza Teletovic each added 13 for the Nets. Kevin Garnett started his 20th NBA season with six points and five rebounds.

Jeremy Pargo finished with 27 points, seven assists, six rebounds and a thunderous dunk in the final minutes for Maccabi, the Euroleague champions who had plenty of crowd support in Barclays Center, with Israeli flags all around the arena. □



# Cardinals, Giants both win 3-2 to reach NLCS

**ST. LOUIS (AP)** — The St. Louis Cardinals will take on the San Francisco Giants in the National League Championship Series after both came up with winning runs in the seventh inning, both won 3-2 and both clinched 3-1 series victories on Tuesday.

St. Louis edged the Los Angeles Dodgers while the Giants overcame Washington. Now the two teams that have split the past four NLCS between them will face off for a spot in the World Series.

San Francisco travels to St. Louis for Game 1 on Saturday. It's a rematch of the 2012 NLCS, when the Giants rallied from a 3-1 deficit to beat the Cardinals 4-3.

In St. Louis, the key moment came in the bottom of the seventh inning with the Cardinals trailing 2-0. Matt Adams got hold of a Clayton Kershaw pitch and blasted it into the bullpen beyond right field for a three-run homer that put the hosts ahead for good. The bottom of the seventh also proved decisive in San Francisco, where the Giants had loaded the bases when Nationals pitcher



**San Francisco Giants Pablo Sandoval watches after a pitch went wild as he signals to Joe Panik on third to come in to score in the seventh inning against the Washington Nationals during Game 4 of baseball's NL Division Series in San Francisco, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 2014.**

**Associated Press**

Aaron Barrett threw a wild pitch, allowing the go-ahead run.

The likelihood of Adams hitting a game-winning homer off Kershaw seemed remote, given that the Dodgers ace had only allowed one homer to left-handed hitters all season while post-

ing a remarkable regular-season record of 21-3 with a 1.77 ERA.

However Kershaw's has developed an unfortunate habit of saving his worst for playoff games. He has a 0-3 record with a 9.72 ERA in his past three postseason appearances, including St.

Louis' clinching Game 6 victory over the Dodgers in the NLCS last year.

Kershaw pitched on three days' rest for the second time in his career. He was dominant into the seventh, as he was in Game 1, but again started the inning with three straight hits; the

third of which was Adams' homer.

Adams thrust his hands over his head in the batter's box then jumped several times as he ran down the first base line.

"I was just super-excited, I didn't know what I was doing ... I knew I was jumping for joy," Adams said.

"I don't think I touched the ground the whole way around the bases. Definitely the highlight of my career. ... I will never, ever forget this."

A stunned Kershaw bent over on the mound, head hung and hands on his knees.

"The season ended and I was a big part of the reason why," Kershaw said. "I can't really put it into words, Just bad deja vu all over again."

Cardinals closer Trevor Rosenthal allowed two Dodgers runners in the ninth inning before retiring Carl Crawford on a game-ending groundout.

Washington's season ended with a third-straight one-run defeat to the Giants; the worst of which was an agonizing defeat in an 18-inning Game 2.

## U.S. win women's team gold at gymnastics worlds

**NANNING, China (AP)** — World all-around champion Simone Biles led the United States to the gold medal in the women's team event at the gymnastics world championships on Wednesday.

The U.S. finished with a total of 179.280 points to defend the title it won at the 2011 worlds in Tokyo.

Host China was second with 172.587, followed by 2010 champion Russia with 171.462.

As the last gymnast of the competition, Biles needed just an 8.683 on the floor to take the team gold medal and tumbled and pranced to a score of 15.375.

"Overall today, it went really well for every single girl that competed," Biles

said. "We had a couple of mistakes, at least I did, but other than that it went really well."

The U.S. led throughout, and their lead was big enough that wobbles on the balance beam in the third rotation by Biles and Kyla Ross made no impact on the final outcome.

Ross, who scored a 13.966 on the floor exercise, has been nursing a hip injury but was able to perform well in all four events for the U.S. team that also included MyKayla Skinner, Alyssa Baumann, Madison Kocian and Ashton Locklear.

"I'm glad to be able to compete in all four events and help the team," Ross said. "In London, doing only two adds a little more pres-

sure because you have to do those two really well."

With the win, the U.S. is the first country to win back-to-back women's world team titles since Romania in 1999 and 2001. No team competition was held in 2000, an Olympic year.

Romania was fourth with 170.963 points followed by Italy (169.023) and Britain (168.495).

China rallied after a sub-par performance on uneven bars in the second rotation where Shang Chunsong over-arched a handstand and came off the apparatus, and Yao Jinnan fell on an aerial skill. The hosts moved into second place with the best team score of the final on balance beam. Russia's hopes seemed to



**Simone Biles of the United States performs on her balance beam routine during the women's team final of the Artistic Gymnastics World Championship at the Guangxi Gymnasium in Nanning, capital of southwest China's Guangxi Zhuang Autonomous Region Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014.**

**Associated Press**

fade early when Ekaterina Kramarenko fell on the balance beam and Alla Sosnitskaya fell to her hands during her floor routine. Romania led Russia heading into the last rotation but lost momentum when Alina Stanila fell on a tum-

bling combination. Larisa Iordache, Romania's last performer, made a gallant attempt to secure bronze but her score of 15.500 on the balance beam wasn't enough, and the defending bronze medalists settled for fourth.





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## Bubbles, basketball part of home run celebrations

HOWARD FENDRICH

AP Sports Writer

It used to be that a major leaguer would homer and be greeted in the dugout with high-fives and handshakes. That seems so quaint nowadays.

When guys hit the ball out of the park in the modern MLB, home runs are hailed with charisma and, in some cases, choreography.

The Los Angeles Dodgers set off a bubble machine in their dugout, even on the road. The Washington

Nationals, who have been getting in on the act during the playoffs.

They head into Friday's Game 1 of the American League Championship Series against the homer-happy Baltimore Orioles on a wave of wildly spontaneous celebrations filled with chest bumps and hearty hugs.

"Everybody's got something," Nationals manager Matt Williams said. "It's good team camaraderie."

As a former player — he

ants on Tuesday in Game 4 of their NL Division Series, devised a routine that borrows from another sport. One player — usually short-stop Ian Desmond, unless he's on-deck or the one who swatted the homer — grabs the red helmet as the batter returns to the dugout. It'll be passed to another player, who tosses — or dunks — it through a circle formed by someone else's arms.

"We always designate a young guy to be the



In this Oct. 3, 2014, file photo, Kansas City Royals' Eric Hosmer, right, chest bumps with Alex Gordon celebrates his two-run home run in the 11th inning against the Los Angeles Angels in Game 2 of baseball's AL Division Series, in Anaheim, Calif. Associated Press



In this Oct. 3, 2014, photo, Los Angeles Dodgers celebrate, with bubbles in the dugout, a two-run home run hit by Adrian Gonzalez, center, in the eighth inning against the St. Louis Cardinals during Game 1 of baseball's NL Division Series in Los Angeles.

Associated Press

Nationals shoot the hitter's helmet, basketball-style. As soon as a ball clears a wall, the St. Louis Cardinals stand shoulder-to-shoulder to form a very orderly receiving line, welcoming the slugger with low-fives and slaps on the head.

Even the Kansas City Royals, a team with an MLB-low 95 homers during the regu-

lar season, have been getting in on the act during the playoffs. They head into Friday's Game 1 of the American League Championship Series against the homer-happy Baltimore Orioles on a wave of wildly spontaneous celebrations filled with chest bumps and hearty hugs.

"Everybody's got something," Nationals manager Matt Williams said. "It's good team camaraderie."

As a former player — he

was a five-time All-Star who hit 378 homers from 1987-2003 — Williams remembers a simpler time of more muted responses. "Shake somebody's hand," he said. "That was about it."

Not lately. Williams' National League East champions, eliminated by the San Francisco Gi-

'hoop,'" Nationals reserve Kevin Frandsen explained, "so they get hit."

Desmond got the helmet-lifting from former teammate Chad Tracy and the rest evolved. "We had room in a couple of dugouts, and we were tired of people just waiting around for each other after a homer," Frandsen

said. "We wanted to create something."

The Dodgers' blue-and-white machine sat on a shelf in the dugout near where bats are kept and was switched on briefly to produce soapy spheres while players jumped up and down in a small circle, a scene straight out of a 4-year-old's birthday party. L.A. was asked to temporarily stop using it late in the season so MLB could ask other clubs whether the contraption bothered them.

Apparently not, because the Dodgers made their bubbles in the playoffs before getting knocked out by the Cardinals in Game 4 of their NLDS on Tuesday. "We don't have a bubble machine. If we did, we might use it," St. Louis manager Mike Matheny said with a smile.

"(With) so much time being pretty guarded and everything close to the vest, it's fun to watch guys show some emotion," Matheny

said. "It's great for the fans to see that these guys are people, too, instead of just machines that completely block off emotions and fun. Especially this time of year."

If some regard it all as harmless hijinks, there are others who simply do not care for such displays.

"I felt it was counterproductive to show up a pitcher or bring extra attention to a small accomplishment like a home run," Hall of Famer Mike Schmidt, who homered 548 times for the Phillies from 1972-89, wrote in an email.

"Back then, excessive celebration got a teammate a fastball in the neck. Pitchers wouldn't put up with it. Now the dugout is a reality show," Schmidt wrote. "Coming up with the newest celebration gimmick is more important than the game."

They need to put out a fans' guide to hand gestures and sign language so we know what it all means." □



# Goodell: Arbiter decides if he testifies on Rice

**NEW YORK (AP)** — NFL commissioner Roger Goodell says it's up to a neutral arbiter to decide whether he should testify during an appeal of Ray Rice's indefinite suspension.

Goodell said Wednesday night that a former federal judge picked by the commissioner and the players' union to lead the arbitration will ultimately decide its rules.

Goodell says he doesn't think testifying is his decision and it's not something he's addressed.

The union is appealing Ray Rice's suspension for violating the NFL's personal conduct policy.

The former Baltimore Ra-



In this March 26, 2014, file photo, NFL Commissioner Roger Goodell answers questions during a news conference in Orlando, Fla.

Associated Press

vens running back was suspended after video of him hitting his then-fiancee in an elevator was publicly released.

Union officials said in an-

nouncing the appeal that Goodell and his staff would be essential witnesses.

The appeal will be heard by former U.S. District Judge Barbara S. Jones. □

## NFL owners approve sale of Bills to Pegulas

**BARRY WILNER**

**AP Pro Football Writer**

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Admitting it was a dream come true, Terry Pegula and wife Kim were unanimously approved as new owners of the Buffalo Bills by NFL owners on Wednesday.

The Pegulas, who already own the NHL's Buffalo Sabres, expect the sale to be finalized by the end of the week.

"There's a small matter of having to pay some money and we'll get that done," Terry Pegula said. That payment would be for \$1.4 billion.

Longtime Bills owner Ralph Wilson died in March, prompting the sale.

Buffalo sports fans were concerned the Bills could be moved out of state if purchased by another group. But the Pegulas are committed to the Buffalo area.

"If you asked me 10 years ago if I would own the Sabres and the Bills, I would have called you a liar," Pegula said. "I just got a hell of a deal. I own the team." Kim Pegula is expected to have a high-ranking



Terry Pegula, who was just approved to purchase the Buffalo Bills, speaks at a news conference during a meeting of NFL owners and executives in New York, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014.

Associated Press

role with the Bills, working alongside current team president Russ Brandon.

Terry Pegula has a net worth valued of over \$4.6 billion, and made his fortune in the natural gas industry. In 2010, he completed a deal to sell a large portion of his company East Resources' assets for \$4.7 billion to Royal Dutch Shell.

Pegula is from Carbon-dale, Pennsylvania, graduated from Penn State, and established his company in 1983 after receiving a

\$7,500 loan from his family and friends.

The Bills were last valued by Forbes at \$935 million, but their price was well above other recent sales. The Cleveland Browns were sold for close to \$1.05 billion two years ago, and the Miami Dolphins sold for an NFL-record \$1.1 billion in 2009. Their deal also included their stadium.

NHL Commissioner Gary Bettman recently praised the Pegulas for their work with the Sabres. □



National Hockey League Commissioner Gary Bettman is interviewed in his office, in New York, Tuesday, Oct. 7, 2014.

Associated Press

## Gary Bettman: No NHL expansion in any current plans

**IRA PODELL**

**AP Hockey Writer**

**NEW YORK (AP)** — NHL Commissioner Gary Bettman is flattered that North American cities without hockey teams are interested in adding one to their towns, but it just isn't in the plans.

Bettman isn't quite sure what fuels the talk that the NHL is looking to widen the league beyond the current 30 franchises — he suggested perhaps slow news days in the summer. He is pleased with the health of the league, and there have been no internal discussions about adding teams.

It doesn't mean that it won't happen down the road.

"If we go through a formal expansion process, then we will have to evaluate that very question," Bettman said Tuesday during an interview with The Associated Press inside his Manhattan office. "What we are doing is continuing to listen to expressions of interest, and we're pleased that there are lots of expressions of interest, but we haven't and are not ready to deal with them in a very structured, formal way and make that decision."

Before any expansion discussions can be held, the NHL will have to decide how many teams is

enough, and if adding others will water down the product.

"That would require us to do an analysis we haven't done," Bettman said. "If you look around, there is no list on the wall ranking cities where we're not. We're listening."

There is apparently a lot to listen to, but at this point that's all we're doing." And now that the Coyotes are again firmly entrenched in Arizona, there is no immediate risk of any team moving, either.

"There is no reason to relocate," Bettman said. "The 30 franchises have never been healthier, never been better owned, never been more stable."

But back in 2013, the Coyotes were in flux and a candidate to switch cities. A story in the Seattle Times said that the Coyotes were hours and one city council vote away from being sold and packed up to Seattle. The Seattle Times reported that if the Glendale City Council hadn't voted 4-3 in favor of an arena lease agreement with IceArizona, buyers from Seattle were in position to buy and relocate the team the next day.

Bettman disputed how close that transaction really was to coming to fruition. "I think that is a bit of an exaggeration," he said. □



# Review: Stir Kinetic smart desk makes you stand up

PETER SVENSSON

AP Technology Writer

**NEW YORK (AP)** — You may want to sit down for this. Then get up. Then sit down again.

That's because there's a desk out there that tells you to do exactly that.

The Stir Kinetic is probably the world's first "smart" desk. It has a built-in touch screen, so you can see this either as a desk with a smartphone in it or a smartphone with a desk attached.

Why does a desk need to be smart? One answer is that it has motors and needs smarts to control them. The motors raise and lower the desk surface. You program it with the height you need for sitting and the height you need for standing. It moves, quietly, between them. The other reason the desk needs smarts is that you don't have them. Well, not you, in particular, but people like you. Apparently we know that sitting all day is not good for us, but when we get motorized desks, we don't use them very much.

"Users were, in general, positive to the worktables, but showed poor compli-

ance in using them," as some Swedish researchers put it in 2005.

Stir was founded by a former Apple engineer, making it sort of like the Nest thermostat of desks. Both are everyday objects imbued with top-notch software. The Nest figures out when you're home and varies the temperature accordingly; the Stir desk knows if you're in front of it. The Stir knows if it's at the standing or sitting level and keeps track of how long you've been in that position. After 20 minutes or whatever interval you select, it will tell you to switch positions. It does so by "breathing" — it gently moves up an inch, then settles down. Nothing further happens unless you tap the touch screen twice to confirm you want to change positions.

You can buy a "dumb" motorized standing desk for \$1,500. There are also some nifty designs with mechanical counterbalances for the same price. There was even a Kickstarter crowdfunding campaign offering a bare-bones motorized table for \$369.

The Stir Kinetic costs \$3,890,



This undated product image provided by Stir shows the Stir Kinetic desk. The Stir Kinetic is probably the world's first "smart" desk.

Associated Press

plus tax and \$299 for shipping. So if you disregard the other qualities of the desk (and the white-glove delivery service), you're paying more than \$2,000 for its smarts, which do the same thing as any number of free timer apps.

A standing desk isn't going to do you any good on its own, says Alan Hedge, a professor of ergonomics

at Cornell University. What helps is moving around a lot and switching positions. "If you're sitting in a static posture or standing in a static posture, that's not particularly helpful, because muscles fatigue very quickly and the circulatory system is not being helped," Hedge says. "When you're moving around ... it activates what's called the muscle pump that helps to return blood back to the heart."

So the \$2,000 question here is whether you have the willpower and presence of mind to do that without a smart desk reminding you and helping you track your behavior.

I used the Stir for a week, and the benefits of the sit-stand regime were pretty obvious. I felt more alert at work and less tired at the end of each day. I'm less sure about the benefit of the reminders. They tended to come at the wrong times. Bloating with lunch, I didn't want to stand up. When on a roll, I didn't want to sit down.

The Stir is supposed to learn your habits, much like the Nest. But it takes four weeks for it to get your measure and start to use that knowledge to time its prompts. As I had it for only a week, I couldn't test this feature.

I was, of course, popular in the office that week. Everyone came by to look at the fancy new desk with its shiny, Apple-like white acrylic top. I was happy to demonstrate its features, which include USB and traditional AC power outlets hidden under lids. There's plenty of space to hide your laptop power brick under these lids, too.

Through the touch screen, you can connect the desk to Wi-Fi so it can download software updates. If you use a Fitbit exercise band, you can also have it send your standing times to Fitbit.com, which computes how many calories you've used that way.

All in all, it was a very pleasant experience. The worst I can say is that the touch screen is fairly sensitive and reacts not just to finger touches, but also to random objects landing on it. If a book, phone or pen edges on to the screen, it can start the desk surface moving. The remedy for this is to lock the screen by swiping down. This adds the extra step of unlocking it when you want to change positions.

But the question remains in my mind: Would I feel just as good with a \$1,500 sit-stand desk that doesn't remind me to move?

## Latest iPads, Mac system expected at Oct. 16 event

**SAN FRANCISCO (AP)** —

Apple is expected to step up its efforts to boost recently slumping iPad sales with the unveiling of its latest tablet computer at an Oct. 16 event.

The showcase also is expected to feature an update to the operating system for its Mac computers and the possible release of a new digital payment service called Apple Pay. The company's new iPhones released last month include a wireless chip equipped to make the payments, but the service isn't available yet.

In keeping with its usual practice, Apple Inc. isn't saying what's on the agenda. Instead, a cryptic invi-



In this Sept. 5, 2014 photo, the Apple logo hangs in the glass box entrance to the company's Fifth Avenue store, in New York.

Associated Press

tation sent Wednesday to reporters and analysts simply said: "It's been way too long." This is the time of the

year that Apple typically releases its latest products to cash in on the holiday shopping season.



## US stocks have their best day of 2014

**KEN SWEET**

**AP Business Writer**

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Wall Street had its best day of the year.

The U.S. stock market surged on Wednesday, erasing a steep loss from the day before. Investors were reacting to minutes from the Federal Reserve's latest policy meeting, which showed that the central bank wants to keep interest rates extremely low for the time being.

"There's a lot of pressure on the Fed right now, so this was a big vote of confidence from investors," said J.J. Kinahan, chief strategist at TD Ameritrade.

The Dow Jones jumped 274.83 points, or 1.6 percent, to 16,994.22. The Standard & Poor's 500 in-

Volatility has picked up sharply in U.S. stocks in recent days. Dow has had moves of 200 points or more five times in the last 10 days. There have only been 10 other days this year when the index has made moves of that magnitude.

Market watchers have been warning for some time now that the market was due to have more volatility, particularly with economic weakness developing in Europe and Asia and with the Federal Reserve on track to end a bond-buying stimulus program later this month. Analysts say investors should expect more big moves in coming weeks.

"I don't think this is going to end until the Fed's meeting in October," said James

latest meeting, which signaled the central bank would only raise interest rates when measures of the economy's health and inflation signaled the time was right, instead of using a specific date or period.

Investors like low interest rates since they keep the cost of borrowing inexpensive for businesses and individuals, encouraging spending and investment. The Fed also sees inflation remaining low for the next few years, another positive for most investors.

The U.S. economy has been a bright spot in an otherwise darkening picture for the global economy. The IMF cut its outlook for this year and next for global growth, citing weakness in Japan, Latin America



**Trader Christopher Morie, right, works on the floor of the New York Stock Exchange. Wall Street had its best day of the year as the U.S. stock market surged on Wednesday, erasing a steep loss from the day before.**

(AP Photo/Richard Drew)

dex added 33.79 points, or 1.8 percent, to 1,968.89 and the Nasdaq composite rose 83.39 points, or 1.9 percent, to 4,468.59. All three indexes had their biggest point and percentage gains of 2014.

The jump was the latest whipsaw day for the stock market.

Only the day before, the Dow plunged 273 points on fears that the global economy was slowing. Wednesday's gains only made up for what investors lost on Tuesday.

Liu, a global market strategist at JPMorgan Funds.

"The market is in a tug-of-war between the slowdown in international economies and the strong economic numbers here in the U.S."

The stock market moved between gains and losses for most of the day, then surge in the last two hours of trading after the Fed released its minutes at 2:00 p.m. Eastern time.

Investors were encouraged by the language in the minutes of the Fed's

and Europe. The IMF expects the global economy will grow 3.3 percent this year, slightly below what it forecast in July. Europe, in particular, has been weak. Germany said Tuesday that its industrial output fell 4 percent in August, far more than expected.

In contrast, reports like September jobs survey show the U.S. economy continuing to expand. Investors have become concerned that Europe's weakness will eventually drag on the U.S. too.



**From left; Federal Trade Commission (FTC) Chair Edith Ramirez, Maryland Attorney General Doug Gansler, Federal Communications Commission (FCC) Chairman Tom Wheeler and Vermont Attorney General William H. Sorrell, speak after a news conference in Washington, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014, where it was announced that AT&T will pay \$80 million to FTC for consumer refunds in mobile cramming case, which is part of combined \$105 million settlement with FTC and FCC.**

(AP Photo/Jose Luis Magana)

## AT&T to pay \$105M over unlawful billing practices

**EDWARD WYATT**

**© 2014 New York Times**

**WASHINGTON** - AT&T's wireless business will pay \$105 million in penalties and refunds to consumers for unlawfully billing its customers' cellphone accounts, federal and state regulators announced Wednesday.

AT&T Mobility, one of the country's largest mobile phone companies, agreed to pay \$80 million to the Federal Trade Commission to provide refunds to customers who were billed "hundreds of millions of dollars" in unauthorized charges for items including ringtones and text messages with love tips and horoscopes, the commission said.

In addition, AT&T will pay \$20 million in penalties and fees to 50 states and the District of Columbia and a \$5 million penalty to the Federal Communications Commission for the practices, known as mobile cramming. The settlement is the largest of seven such actions the FTC has taken since April 2013.

"This case underscores the important fact that basic consumer protections - including that consumers should not be billed for charges they did not authorize - are fully applicable in the mobile environ-

ment," Edith Ramirez, the FTC chairwoman, said in a statement.

AT&T said that it discontinued billing for those types of third-party charges in December 2013.

"While we had rigorous protections in place to guard consumers against unauthorized billing from these companies, last year we discontinued third-party billing for Premium Short Messaging Services," the company said in a statement. "Today, we reached a broad settlement to resolve claims that some of our wireless customers were billed for charges from third parties that the customers did not authorize. This settlement gives our customers who believe they were wrongfully billed for PSMS services the ability to get a refund."

The payments stem from charges, typically \$9.99 per month, that were billed by other companies to the accounts of AT&T customers over several years, regulators said. AT&T kept at least 35 percent of the charges, the FTC said, even as many as 40 percent of the billed customers complained about the practices.

In 2011 alone, the commission said, AT&T received more than 1.3 million calls to its customer service lines about the charges.



# Monsanto Co. posts larger-than-expected 4Q loss

**MATTHEW PERRONE**

**AP Health Writer**

**ST. LOUIS (AP)** — Agriculture business giant Monsanto Co. reported a wider-than-expected loss Wednesday for its fourth quarter on higher expenses, including a one-time legal settlement.

The company's earnings forecast for 2015 also fell short of analysts' expectations as Monsanto said it expects "continued industry headwinds."

Monsanto has dominated the bioengineered-

seed business for years and recently began developing products specifically for emerging markets like Argentina, Brazil and parts of Asia. The company is also making investments in computerized tools for the agricultural sector.

For the quarter ended Aug. 31, Monsanto reported a loss of \$156 million, or 31 cents per share, compared with a loss of \$249 million, or 47 cents per share, in the same period last year.

The loss came despite higher sales of the company's

two key business units, genetically-engineered seeds and herbicide.

The company's results included a one-time payment to settle an environmental legal case. Without that payment the company would have lost 27 cents per share.

That was still below the average estimate of analysts surveyed by Zacks Investment Research, which predicted a loss of 24 cents per share.

Quarterly revenue increased more than 19 per-

cent to \$2.63 billion in the period, beating Wall Street forecasts. Analysts expected \$2.42 billion, according to Zacks.

In the last quarter sales of biotech seeds increased 16 percent to \$1.38 billion. Sales of the company's herbicide and agricultural products grew 23 percent to \$1.25 billion.

For full-year 2015 the company is looking for earnings in the range of \$5.75 to \$6. Executives cautioned that its first quarter 2015 earnings would likely be half the lev-

el of its first quarter 2014 results, due to reduced seed planting in key markets and other seasonal factors.

Analysts surveyed by FactSet expected earnings of \$6.02 for fiscal 2015.

Monsanto shares edged up 26 cents to \$108 in late morning trading Wednesday.

Its shares have declined 7 percent since the beginning of the year, while the Standard & Poor's 500 index has increased almost 5 percent.

# Glencore pursues Rio Tinto to create mining conglomerate

**DAVID GELLES**

**© 2014 New York Times**

It's good to be Ivan Glasenberg's neighbor.

When the Glencore chief executive took his giant mining company public in 2011, he earned so much money that he was taxed more than \$300 million by Rüschlikon, the Swiss village where he lives. Thanks to Glasenberg's largess, residents of the picturesque town on the shores of Lake Zurich promptly voted to cut their tax rate by 7 percent.

Glasenberg, a South African who rose from humble origins to become one of the most influential men in the global commodities business, exerts an outsize influence wherever he goes. Beyond single-handedly altering the economics of his hometown, he has



**A coal truck pulls up to accept a load at the Mount Thorley Warkworth Mine, operated by Rio Tinto, near Bulga, Australia. Rio Tinto and Glencore acknowledged in October 2014 that they are considering a merger that would create an entity with some \$160 billion in market value, which would rival BHP Billiton as the world's largest mining company.**

(Andrew Quilty/The New York Times)

recently revealed his ambition to create the world's biggest mining conglomerate. In July, Glasenberg approached the world's second-largest mining company, Rio Tinto, about a merger with Glencore, both companies acknowledged this week. Uniting Glencore and the London-based Rio Tinto, with a combined market value of \$160 billion, would create an equal to BHP Billiton, the world's largest natural resources company.

A combination has a "credible strategic rationale," JPMorgan analysts said in a note Tuesday.

But now that the companies have acknowledged their fleeting talks, any tie-up between Glencore and Rio Tinto will have to wait for at least a half year, a technicality of the British takeover law.

# Insider: Takeover bid for Allergan is to increase

**DAVID GELLES**

**© 2014 New York Times**

Valeant Pharmaceuticals and Pershing Square Capital Management are planning to raise their offer to acquire the Botox maker Allergan by \$15 a share, according to a person with knowledge of the matter. The bump in the offer price, to more than \$191 a share, or nearly \$60 billion in cash and stock, signals yet another twist in the year's longest and most contentious takeover battle. It could affect the thinking of Allergan's board, which is work-

ing to strike other deals that would thwart the attempted takeover by Valeant and Pershing Square. And it could sway Allergan shareholders, who are preparing for a special meeting in December at which they will have the chance to vote out a majority of the Allergan board.

Valeant and Pershing Square, the activist hedge fund run by William A. Ackman, have been pursuing Allergan since April, when they teamed up to make an unsolicited offer for the Botox maker. Pershing

Square had acquired nearly 10 percent of Allergan shares before the offer was announced, the first time an activist investor and a corporation had jointly bid. The initial offer from Valeant and Pershing Square valued Allergan at about \$47 billion at the time, or about \$153 a share. But Allergan rejected the offer, saying that it undervalued the company and that Valeant had a history of cutting research costs in companies it acquired.

Valeant and Pershing Square raised their bid in

May. Before Allergan had a chance to respond, the bidders raised their offer once more, to about \$53 billion, or \$177 a share in cash and stock.

By increasing the offer, Valeant and Pershing Square were tacitly acknowledging that they risked letting Allergan slip away. Allergan has held talks about making an all-cash acquisition for Salix Pharmaceuticals, a deal that would effectively block Valeant and Pershing Square's bid. And Allergan has held talks about selling itself to Acta-

vis, another drug maker. Valeant and Pershing Square are skeptical that an Actavis deal is imminent, according to people with knowledge of their thinking. Combining Allergan with Actavis would yield fewer cost saving than a combination with Valeant, they say.

Actavis has a higher tax rate than Valeant. And Actavis has just completed a series of deals it has yet to fully integrate.

The Wall Street Journal first reported news of the higher bid.



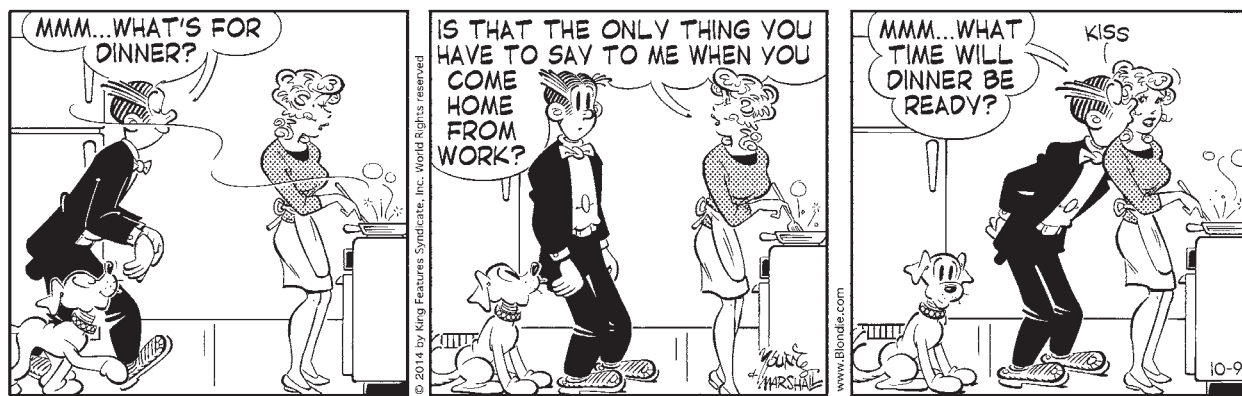
## Mutts



## 6 Chix



## Blondie



## Mother Goose & Grimm



## Baby Blues



## Zits



## Conceptis Sudoku

	1		4		2			
				9		5		6
	2		8					
9						7		5
	5						3	
8		3						4
					3		9	
1		4		6				
			7		8		1	

Difficulty Level ★★

10/09

Sudoku is a number-placing puzzle based on a 9x9 grid with several given numbers. The object is to place the numbers 1 to 9 in the empty squares so that each row, each column and each 3x3 box contains the same number only once. The difficulty level of the Conceptis Sudoku increases from Monday to Sunday.

Yesterday's puzzle answer

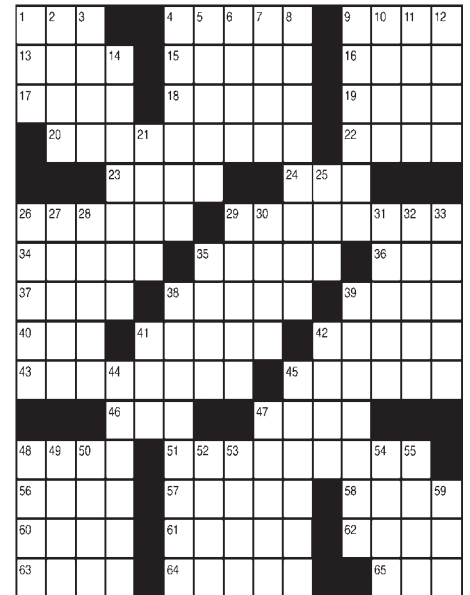
2	7	8	5	6	9	1	3	4
3	1	6	4	7	8	5	2	9
9	4	5	1	3	2	7	6	8
7	5	2	6	4	3	8	9	1
8	6	3	9	5	1	2	4	7
4	9	1	2	8	7	6	5	3
1	3	9	7	2	5	4	8	6
5	8	4	3	1	6	9	7	2
6	2	7	8	9	4	3	1	5

## ACROSS

- Stylish
- Accumulate
- Cut up
- Orem's state
- Defy authority
- Hawaiian island
- B-flat, for one
- Island nation south of Sicily
- Radar screen image
- In \_\_; prepared to be used
- Wines & dines
- Foot digits
- Rush
- Tears to bits
- Tibia
- Egypt's capital
- Fine dishes
- \_\_ excellence; superb
- Blyth & Jillian
- Regretting
- Prom night car, for short
- Cabin wall piece
- Destined
- Adjusted a piano
- Chaos
- Diminish
- Luau dish
- Actor Peter \_\_
- Merriment
- Existence
- following death
- Reddish horse
- Unsophisticated
- Manor head
- Meanie
- Remedies
- Meditative exercise
- Unite metals
- \_\_ oneself; put forth effort
- Actor Knotts

Created by Jacqueline E. Mathews

10/9/14



## Wednesday's Puzzle Solved

ULTRA	ALEG	SLAP
SIREN	SILO	MULL
SCALY	PAIL	UNDO
REMEMBER	DOGGED	
NOUN	SINGERS	
GENTRY	DWELL	
AYE	EERIE	YELLS
GEAR	REEDS	RAIL
ASTER	STEAL	COO
BUSES	LAMENT	
ADJUNCT	ROTE	
LOUISA	CONTRARY	
BULL	LEIS	IGLOO
USED	DATE	CESAR
MESS	SUES	ERODE

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10/9/14

- Ways and \_\_ Committee
- Qualified
- Matching pairs
- Making deep wide cuts
- Spider's creation
- Ring of light
- Akron's state
- Young dogs
- Appliances used in winter
- Lamebrain
- \_\_ flash; instantly
- Burn with liquid
- Capital of Vietnam
- \_\_ a bell; sounds familiar
- More bashful
- Female red deer
- Express one's views
- Johnny Cash's "A Boy \_\_ Sue"
- Wear away

## DOWN

- Attila the \_\_
- "Take \_\_ leave it"
- Cracker spread
- Fighting forces

- \_\_ as a button
- Luminosity; glow
- Fortunately
- To and \_\_
- TV's "To \_\_ the Truth"
- Unlocked
- Most unusual
- Flu symptom
- Expand
- Theater box
- British peer
- Artificial
- Grow weary
- Vittles
- Therefore
- VP \_\_ Quayle



## Cosmetics Counters Ramp Up to Keep Up

BEE SHAPIRO

© 2014 New York Times

On a sunny fall afternoon on Bergdorf Goodman's beauty floor, Clif de Raita was talking up the virtues of Tom Ford's makeup brushes.

"The brushes are crafted so good that you don't have to be good," he told Arriana Marion, a media ac-

count executive. counter, with its gift with purchase and rouged counter ladies, would be a near anachronism. Instead, spurred by sales numbers, some beauty companies are giving their counters a makeover, a new think, starting with star talent, expert training and technology.

The relationships that coun-

and "Indian bride."

In some ways, the lines between department store beauty shopping and e-commerce are blurring. "A customer might notice something on a website first and then go to the store," said Alexandra Papazian, the senior vice president for marketing at YSL Beauté.

"Or they'll go to the counter and then go home and do more research online. You have to excel in both areas." For YSL, a bridge comes by the way of Google Glass. Its latest counter program, which debuted in September at Bloomingdale's in New York and will travel to stores nationwide, offers customers a personalized how-to video.



Armando Ramos, A Yves Saint Laurent makeup artist, wears Google Glasses while working on Carol Koehli, at a Bloomingdale's in New York. The pilot program offers customers a how-to video shot during in-store demonstrations — one of many ways in which traditional beauty counters are looking to become smarter in a battle for survival in the e-commerce age.

(Emily Andrews/The New York Times)

count executive.

"Well, that sounds like me," she replied. "I mostly don't know what I'm doing." Marion will give nearly any color a go, but she prefers buying cosmetics at the counter rather than online. "I'm really busy, and I don't want to sit down and research it," she said. "I'm not a beauty expert. So tell me what's good."

Since 2011, when he joined the Tom Ford Beauty counter at Bergdorf for the debut of the designer's cosmetics collection, de Raita, trim and tan, has developed something of a cultish following. Clients report that his gentle guidance (more instructive than old-fashioned hard sell) is worth the trip to the store.

"Clif cracks me up," Marion said. "He brushes the blush brush on my hand and goes, 'It feels like you're being touched by Tom.' I tried on this one peachy nude that I loved, but he said: 'Listen, that's very Arriana in Miami in the spring. It's not a must-have for fall.'"

This being the e-commerce age, one might think that the traditional beauty

ter specialists like de Raita cultivate are highly personalized, said Nance Hastings, the vice president for sales and education for Tom Ford Beauty. She said that the company sells double the items per transaction at the beauty counter as it does online. Now, to create demand, the Tom Ford counter experts are already taking orders for the holiday collection, seasonal colors that can sell out before they reach the floor.

Bobbi Brown has also had a rise in sales at department stores, and for fall it has expanded its menu of counter makeup lessons, like "Everything Brows" and "Smokey Eyes." Customers, perhaps inspired by digital how-to videos, now expect better-trained counter staff, and the company has complied, said Vimla Gupta Black, the senior vice president for global marketing. She added that certain niches have been a particular hit, like the bridal programs, which have gone international with new locally relevant how-tos like "Dubai bride"

## Classifieds

### TIMESHARE FOR SALE

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e-mail rmwjm@aol.com or US 508 651 0016

202783

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Manicure & Pedicure \$30  
Facial (basic) \$45  
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202785

## FOR SALE



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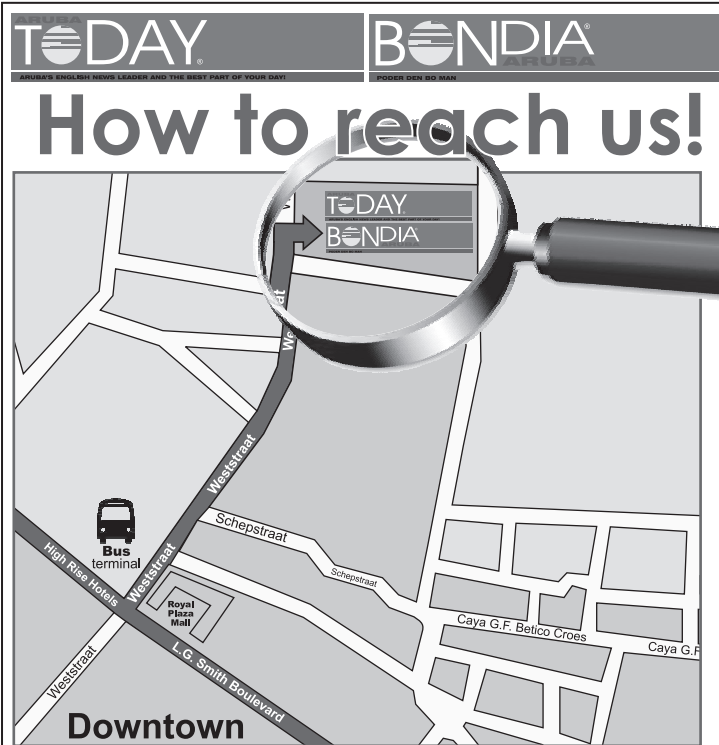
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# Study: Asian cave drawings as old as European ones

**SETH BORENSTEIN**  
**AP Science Writer**

**WASHINGTON (AP)** — Ancient cave drawings in Indonesia are as old as famous prehistoric art in Europe, according to a new study that shows human ancestors were drawing all over the world 40,000 years ago.

And it hints at an even earlier dawn of creativity in modern humans, going back to Africa, than scientists had thought.

Archaeologists calculated that a dozen stencils of hands in mulberry red and two detailed drawings of an animal described as a "pig-deer" are between 35,000 to 40,000 years old, based on levels of decay of the element uranium. That puts the art found in Sulawesi, southeast of Borneo, in the same rough time period as drawings found in Spain and a famous cave in France.

And one of the Indonesian handprints, pegged as at least 39,900 years old, is now the oldest hand stencil known to science,



This undated handout photo provided by Nature Magazine shows stencils of hands in a cave in Indonesia.

according to a new study published Wednesday in the journal Nature.

These are more than 100 Indonesian cave drawings that have been known since 1950. In 2011, scientists noticed some strange outcroppings — called "cave popcorn" — on the drawings.

Those mineral deposits would make it possible to use the new technology of uranium decay dating to

figure out how old the art is. So they tested the cave popcorn that had grown over the stencils that would give a minimum age. It was near 40,000 years.

"Whoa, it was not expected," recalled study lead author Maxime Aubert, an archaeologist and geochemist at Griffith University in Australia.

Looking at the paintings, the details on the animal drawings are "really, really

well-made," Aubert said in a phone interview from Jakarta, Indonesia. "Then when you look at it in context that it's really 40,000 years old, it's amazing."

Paleoanthropologist John Shea of Stony Brook University in New York, who wasn't part of the study, called this an important discovery that changes what science thought about early humans and art.

Before this discovery, ex-

perts had a Europe-centric view of how, when and where humans started art, Aubert said. Knowing when art started is important because "it kind of defines us as a species," he said.

Because the European and Asian art are essentially the same age, it either means art developed separately and simultaneously in different parts of the world or "more likely that when humans left Africa 65,000 years ago they were already evolved with the capacity to make paintings," Aubert said. Ancient art hasn't been found much in Africa because the geology doesn't preserve it.

Shea and others lean toward the earlier art theory. "What this tells us is that when humans began moving out of Africa they were not all that different from us in terms of their abilities to use art and symbol," Shea said in an email. "Inasmuch as many of us would have difficulty replicating such paintings, they may even have been our superiors in this respect." □

Associated Press



Jim Will, a Vector Control Specialist, inspects mosquitoes with tweezers at the Maricopa County Environmental Services Vector Control Division offices collected from traps recovered from various locations around Maricopa County, Wednesday, Oct. 8, 2014, in Phoenix.

Associated Press

## Arizona storms bring mosquito infestation

**By TERRY TANG**  
**Associated Press**

**PHOENIX (AP)** -- Arizona's barrage of rain storms in recent months has created an unlikely pest infestation for the desert region: mosquitoes.

The storms - including one that began Wednesday - have created a breeding ground for mosquitoes that some longtime Phoenix residents say are as bad as they can ever remember. Maricopa County environmental officials say they have received more than 10,000 mosquito-related complaints so far this year. County Environmental Services Department spokesman Johnny Dilone said that is nearly double the number of calls from the same period in 2013.

"We're working a lot of hours and spraying in more places," Dilone said. "We've been seeing a lot of mosquitoes, a majority of them are floodwater mosquitoes. Those are the ones that have been generating most of the calls."

The uptick has left some residents scratching their heads - as well as arms, legs and other body parts - at having to deal unexpected insect bites. Jennifer Weller, a Scottsdale sales executive, said she feels like every day brings three to five mosquito bites more. "I'm a native of Arizona and I can't remember getting eaten like this," she said. "So I'm wearing my OFF! right now instead of my perfume."

Other residents, like Les-

lie Meehan, are considering their own preventive measures. Meehan, of Maricopa, said nothing has worked to get them out of her yard and she is mulling a \$149 mosquito trap.

"We're a smorgasbord for these heat-seeking missiles with wings," Meehan said. She compared it to a mauling - "I've got 32 bites on one arm."

Dilone says the county sets out about 640 traps each week. Most of them go to areas that the department monitors year-round as part of a more aggressive effort that began two years ago. But more will be deployed as officials come across new areas.

The county uses the trapped mosquitoes to test for West Nile Virus. □



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In this Aug. 16, 2014 file photo, Blondie, also known as Debbie Harry, performs on stage during V Festival 2014 at Hylands Park in Chelmsford, Essex, in England.

Associated Press

## Debbie Harry to headline Lennon tribute concert

Associated Press

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Debbie Harry will perform at the 34th annual John Lennon charity tribute concert in New York City in December.

The announcement Wednesday by the nonprofit Theatre Within came a day before what would have been Lennon's 74th birthday.

Other performers include Kate Pierson of the B-52s, Joan Osborne, Marshall Crenshaw and Ben E. King. The event will be held Dec. 5 at Symphony Space.

Yoko Ono said in a statement: "I share Theatre Within's belief that music and the performing arts have a special power to bring people together and inspire us to make a positive difference. It's beautiful that the Tribute continues to have such a powerful impact in John's memory." Rock photographer Bob Gruen, who photographed Lennon during the years he lived in New York, will be honored with the first-ever John Lennon Real Love Award.

Proceeds will benefit Lennon and Ono's Spirit Foundation. Ticket prices are \$65, \$85 and \$105.

## Michael J. Fox Foundation sues U.S. facility

**CAMDEN, New Jersey (AP)** — Actor Michael J. Fox's foundation is suing a New Jersey research organization, saying a freezer was left open, compromising scientific samples and hurting research efforts it was funding. The Michael J. Fox Foundation for Parkinson's Research filed its complaint Friday in U.S. District Court against Camden's Coriell Institute for Medical Research.

The New York-based charity says it contracted with Coriell in 2010 and 2011 to store specimens for research into Parkinson's. The group says Coriell has been paid \$3.5 million of the \$4.3 million called for in the contracts. The suit alleges that in March, a door to a freezer was left open, causing many scientific samples to thaw.

## '7th Heaven' actor accused of child molestation

**ANTHONY McCARTNEY**  
AP Entertainment Writer

**LOS ANGELES (AP)** — Two cable television networks said Tuesday they would not broadcast scheduled re-runs of veteran TV actor Stephen Collins' beloved family series "7th Heaven." The networks, UP TV and TV Guide, announced the cancellations after details of molestation allegations against Collins were reported by celebrity website TMZ.

New York police confirmed Tuesday they have an open investigation into allegations the actor molested a teenage girl in the early 1970s.

New York Police Department spokesman Stephen David said the complaint was filed in 2012 accusing Collins of forcing a then-14-year-old girl to commit a lewd act in the actor's Manhattan apartment in 1972. David says the case remains open and is being handled by Special Victims Division detectives, but no charges have been filed. Prosecutors will make a determination about whether any charges should be pursued.

Collins' lawyer, Mark Vincent Kaplan, and talent agent, Mark Teitelbaum, did not return messages seeking comment Tuesday.

Hollywood trade publications reported Tuesday that Collins lost a role in the film "Ted 2" and resigned his position from the acting guild SAG-AFTRA.

Pamela Greenwalt, a spokeswoman for SAG-AFTRA, declined comment on Collins' departure from its national board. The actor's name had been removed from lists of current board membership by Tuesday afternoon.

The actor's estranged wife, Faye Grant, wrote in a sworn court declaration in Los Angeles last year that her husband had disclosed he molested at least three young girls.

Grant wrote in the November 2012 declaration in the



In this June 17, 2013 file photo, Stephen Collins attends the premiere party for "Devious Maids" at the Bel-Air Bay Club in Los Angeles.

Associated Press

couple's divorce case that she reported abuse to Los Angeles police, who said they are not actively investigating the actor, but could not offer details on any previous investigations. The Los Angeles County District Attorney's Office said it did not have records of a case being presented to prosecutors.

"Stephen admitted that he has engaged in a long-term pattern of sexually abusing minor children, including sexually molesting three young girls over a decade ago," Grant wrote in the sworn declaration, which was filed in Los Angeles County Superior Court in November.

In March, Kaplan declined to discuss specifics about the claims, saying his response was included in court filings that described the accusations as an effort to obtain a more favorable settlement of the couple's divorce. The filings do not include a denial of the molestation allegations, but attack Grant's use of them as "an attempt to extort concessions in settlement" from Collins.

The report to New York po-

lice was made six months after Collins filed to divorce Grant, who he married in 1985.

Grant and Collins separated in February 2012, roughly two weeks after the actress said she learned of her husband's abuse in therapy sessions, according to her declaration. Collins filed for divorce three months after the separation.

Grant states her husband has said two of the girls he molested were abused when they were between the ages of 10 and 14 years old. She said she had no indications that he was abusing girls until he disclosed it in therapy, and that she reported his disclosures to police in New York and Los Angeles.

Collins has worked steadily in television and movie roles since the early 1970s, with appearances in movies such as "All the President's Men," "Star Trek: The Motion Picture," and recurring roles on series such as "No Ordinary Family," "Revolution" and "Devious Maids" after "7th Heaven" concluded its 11-season run in 2007.



# Isaacson's new book tells of digital revolution

**HILLEL ITALIE**

**AP National Writer**

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Walter Isaacson has a different way of looking at history. Mention the second half of 1969 and he won't talk about Woodstock or the moon landing but the development of the microprocessor and the first time separate computers were connected. And the 1990s? Not the Clinton-Lewinsky scandal or "Seinfeld."

"In the end, the microchip had far more impact," he says.

The author of best-sellers about Steve Jobs, Albert Einstein and Benjamin Franklin, Isaacson has long prided himself on making science and technology accessible to the general public. After books focused on one man's story, he has taken a broader approach and written what he hopes will become the first major chronology of computers and the Internet: "The Innovators: How a Group of Inventors, Hackers, Geniuses, and Geeks Created the Digital Revolution."

"The Innovators" includes stories of Jobs, Bill Gates and other familiar names in the field, but it also honors such lesser-known pioneers as the 19th-century mathematician Ada Lovelace, daughter of the Romantic poet Lord Byron and among the first to express the concepts for digital



In this Oct. 3, 2014 photo, author Walter Isaacson poses before an interview at his home in New York. Isaacson's new book, "The Innovators," offers history of digital age.

**Associated Press**

technology. "Poetical science," she called her work. The geeks may find this old news, Isaacson says. But others — readers of Isaacson's previous books — may be open to know more about the people who made their gadgets possible and about the gadgets themselves.

"Because I think the reader might want to know: How does a transistor work? What is a semiconductor? Why do a lot of transistors on a circuit allow it to perform logical tasks?" he says. "And those are beau-

tiful concepts and I want to do them justice while explaining them in terms that an average reader who hasn't studied technology can enjoy."

Isaacson, 62 and a resident of Washington, D.C., spoke recently at his pied-a-terre in Manhattan that overlooks Central Park, an Apple store just a short walk away. Wearing slacks and a light blue shirt, he says he had planned the book for more than 20 years, since he was editor of new media for Time magazine. He was also encouraged by

Gates and Jobs, both of whom believed the digital revolution was made possible by the intersection of personal computers and the Internet.

"The Innovators" was in the top 10 on Amazon.com upon its Oct. 8 publication, and has already been adapted by Geoffrey Cowan for a graduate course he teaches on entrepreneurship and new media at the University of Southern California.

"I want to show my students examples of how the innovators broke rules and took chances," said Cowan, an author and playwright and USC's former dean of journalism and communications.

Isaacson's new book is a story of how the great advances and best companies are born out of contrasts and competition.

The cover features pictures of Jobs and Gates, but "The Innovators" is a tribute to both individual and team efforts, such as Bell Labs in the 1930s and '40s and the groundbreaking online forum The WELL. Isaacson also cites the achievements made possible by cooperation among government, schools and the private sector, including legislation passed in the 1990s that made the Internet available to the general public. (A key sponsor, then-U.S. Sen. Al Gore, did indeed help create the In-

ternet.)

And Isaacson tracks the Utopians who think of the Internet as a public space and believe that knowledge should be shared without ownership and the entrepreneurs who wanted to make money — a dynamic embodied by Apple founders Steve Wozniak and Jobs.

"When Steve Wozniak looked at the specs for the Intel microchip, he realized that he could create a whole new personal computer and he wanted to share it with everybody in the Homebrew Computer Club," Isaacson said, referring to a gathering of techophiles founded in the mid-1970s in a Menlo Park garage in California. "But his friend Steve Jobs says, 'Why don't we go to the garage and make these things ourselves?'"

"Thus Apple is born."

Isaacson not only wrote about the Internet, he also made it part of the writing process.

He posted passages online and incorporated responses into the book. For a future project, Isaacson would like to attempt a hybrid between Wikipedia and a traditional narrative. His idea is to have readers contribute written and visual stories and he would edit them into a bound volume. He's a fan of the Wikipedia community and in his book describes a debate over the page for Albert Einstein.

He noticed the entry contained an erroneous reference alleging the scientist visited Albania in 1935 in an effort to escape the Nazis and move to the United States. Isaacson kept removing the passage, but others kept restoring it. Isaacson's view prevailed.

"At first I didn't credit that success to the wisdom of crowds, since the push for a fix had come from me and not from the crowd," he writes.

"Then I realized that I, like thousands of others, was in fact part of the crowd, occasionally adding a tiny bit of its wisdom." □

## Artist Maya Lin winner of Gish Prize

**NEW YORK (AP)** — Artist and environmentalist Maya Lin is the recipient of the prestigious Dorothy and Lillian Gish Prize.

The \$300,000 prize is one of the largest cash awards in the arts.

Lin's designs include the Vietnam Veterans Memorial.

She will receive the prize at a private event in New York City on Nov. 12.

It recognizes individuals who have "made an outstanding contribution to the beauty of the world

and to mankind's enjoyment and understanding of life."

Lin was chosen from among 100 nominees in all fields of the arts.

She's currently working on a multisite work "What Is Missing?"

"It focuses on the current crisis of biodiversity and natural habitats.

The annual prize was established in 1994 by actress Lillian Gish's will.

Past recipients include Frank Gehry, Bob Dylan and Spike Lee. □



In this June 6, 2011 file photo, Maya Lin discusses her proposed redesign of Queen Anne Square during a news conference in Newport, R.I.

**Associated Press**



## The Problem With Pragmatism



DAVID BROOKS

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During the 20th century, political thinkers were defined less by their attachment to political parties and more by their attachment to magazines. Arthur Schlesinger was associated with The New Republic. Lionel Trilling was associated with the Partisan Review. Each magazine had its own personality, its own community of writers and readers and defined its own spot on the intellectual landscape.

Today, the Internet has made magazine communities less cohesive. Most of those magazines still exist, but people surf through them fluidly and click on individual articles. Writers are identified more as individuals and less as members of a circle.

Something important has been lost in this transition. For example, The New Republic, which turns 100 this year, made a series of superficially contradictory demands on its readers. To be a well-rounded person, the magazine implied, it is necessary to be both practical and philosophical, both politically engaged and artistically cultivated. The magazine offered, and still offers, short practical articles on politics and policy in the front of the book and long literary essays on philosophy and culture in the back.

In 1940, the magazine published a stunning critique of those who refuse to embrace both kinds of knowledge. The essay, called "The Corruption of Liberalism," was written by the unjustly forgotten writer Lewis Mumford. It's been revived by the magazine's current editor, Franklin Foer, in "Insurrections of the Mind," a collection of essays from the magazine's first century.

Mumford's nominal subject was his fellow liberals' tendency, in 1940, to hang back in the central conflict of the age, the fight against totalitarianism.

"Liberalism has been on the side of passivism in the face of danger," he wrote. "Liberalism has been on the side of 'isolation' when confronted with the imminent threat of a worldwide upsurge in barbarism." Liberals, he continued, "no longer dare to act."

But, as Mumford goes along, he penetrates deeper into the pragmatist mindset itself, the mindset of people who try to govern without philosophic or literary depth. And, in this way, his essay is perceptive about the mindset that is dominant in political circles today. Washington is now awash in big data analysts, policy wonks and social scientists. Today's foreign policy debate is conducted

along realist lines, by both liberals and conservatives.

A core problem with pragmatists, Mumford argues, is that they attach themselves so closely to science and social science that they have forgotten the modes of insight offered by theology and literature. This leads to a shallow, amputated worldview.

"This pragmatic liberalism," Mumford writes, "was vastly preoccupied with the machinery of life. It was characteristic of this creed to overemphasize the part played by political and mechanical invention, by abstract thought and practical contrivance. And, accordingly, it minimized the role of instinct, tradition, history; it was unaware of the dark forces of the unconscious; it was suspicious of either the capricious or the incalculable, for the only universe it could rule was a measured one, and the only type of human character it could understand was the utilitarian one."

Because of these blinders, pragmatists can't understand non-pragmatists: "It is not unfair to say that the pragmatic liberal has taken the world of personality, the world of values, feelings, emotions, wishes, purposes, for granted. He assumed either that this world did not exist or that it was relatively unimportant; at all events if it did exist it could be safely left to itself, without cultivation. For him men were essentially good and only the faulty economic and political institutions - defects purely in the mechanism of society - kept them from becoming better."

Pragmatists often fail because they try to apply economic remedies to noneconomic actors. Those who threaten civilization - Stalin then, Putin and the Islamic State now - are driven by moral zealotry and animal imperatives. Economic sanctions won't work. "One might as well offer the carcass of a dead deer in a butcher store to a hunter who seeks the animal as prey."

Pragmatists also have trouble rousing themselves to action. They try to get rid of emotions when making decisions because emotions might lead them astray. But, in making themselves passionless, they always make themselves tepid and anesthetized. That leads to passivity. Everything is too little too late.

Mumford concludes that only people with an aroused moral sense will be properly mobilized to stand up for humanity. "Life is not worth fighting for: bare life is worthless. Justice is worth fighting for, order is worth fighting for, culture is worth fighting for: These universal principles and values give purpose and direction to human life."

Today, lofty political idealism is out of favor. Even a president initially elected as an idealist has been reduced into a more technocratic role. But Mumford makes the case for leaders who understand evil down to its depths, who have literary sensibilities and who react with a heart brimming with moral emotion. □



## The Islamic State, Boko Haram and Batman



THOMAS L. FRIEDMAN

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What's the right strategy for dealing with a world increasingly divided between zones of order and disorder? For starters, you'd better understand the forces of disorder, like Boko Haram or the Islamic State. These are gangs of young men who are telling us in every way possible that our rules no longer apply. Reason cannot touch them, because rationalism never drove them. Their barbarism comes from a dark place, where radical Islam gives a sense of community to humiliated, drifting young men, who have never held a job or a girl's hand. That's a toxic mix.

It's why Orit Perlov, an Israeli expert on Arab social networks, keeps telling me that since I can't visit the Islamic State, which is known as ISIS, and interview its leaders, the next best thing would be to see "Batman: The Dark Knight." In particular, she drew my attention to this dialogue between Bruce Wayne and Alfred Pennyworth:

Bruce Wayne: "I knew the mob wouldn't go down without a fight, but this is different. They crossed the line."

Alfred Pennyworth: "You crossed the line first, sir. You squeezed them. You hammered them to the point of desperation. And, in their desperation, they turned to a man they didn't fully understand."

Bruce Wayne: "Criminals aren't complicated, Alfred. Just have to figure out what he's after."

Alfred Pennyworth: "With respect, Master Wayne, perhaps this is a man that you don't fully

understand, either. A long time ago, I was in Burma. My friends and I were working for the local government. They were trying to buy the loyalty of tribal leaders by bribing them with precious stones. But their caravans were being raided in a forest north of Rangoon by a bandit. So we went looking for the stones. But, in six months, we never met anybody who traded with him. One day, I saw a child playing with a ruby the size of a tangerine. The bandit had been throwing them away."

Bruce Wayne: "So why steal them?"

Alfred Pennyworth: "Well, because he thought it was good sport. Because some men aren't looking for anything logical, like money. They can't be bought, bullied, reasoned, or negotiated with. Some men just want to watch the world burn."

Bruce Wayne: "The bandit, in the forest in Burma, did you catch him?"

Alfred Pennyworth: "Yes."

Bruce Wayne: "How?"

Alfred Pennyworth: "We burned the forest down."

We can't just burn down Syria or Iraq or Nigeria. But there is a strategy for dealing with the world of disorder that I'd summarize with this progression:

Where there is disorder - think Libya, Iraq, Syria, Mali, Chad, Somalia - collaborate with every source of local, regional and international order to contain the virus until the barbarism burns itself out. These groups can't govern, so ultimately locals will seek alternatives.

Where there is top-down order - think Egypt or Saudi Arabia - try to make it more decent and inclusive.

Where there is order plus decency - think Jordan, Morocco, Kurdistan, the United Arab Emirates - try to make it more consensual and effective, again to make it more sustainable.

Where there is order plus democracy - think Tunisia - do all you can to preserve and strengthen it with financial and security assistance, so it can become a mod-

el for emulation by the states and peoples around it.

And be humble. We don't have the wisdom, resources or staying power to do anything more than contain these organisms, until the natural antibodies from within emerge.

In the Arab world, it may take longer for those natural antibodies to coalesce, and that is worrying, argues Francis Fukuyama, the Stanford political scientist whose new, widely discussed book, "Political Order and Political Decay," is a historical study of how decent states emerge. What they all have in common is a strong and effective state bureaucracy that can deliver governance, the rule of law and regular rotations in power.

Because our founding fathers were escaping from tyranny, they were focused "on how power can be constrained," Fukuyama explained to me in an interview. "But before power can be constrained, it has to be produced. ... Government is not just about constraints. It's about providing security, infrastructure, health and rule of law. And anyone who can deliver all of that" - including China - "wins the game whether they are democratic or not. ... ISIS got so big because of the failure of governance in Syria and Iraq to deliver the most basic services. ISIS is not strong. Everything around it was just so weak," riddled with corruption and sectarianism.

There is so much state failure in the Arab world, argues Fukuyama, because of the persistence there of kinship/tribal loyalties - "meaning that you can only trust that narrow group of people in your tribe." You can't build a strong, impersonal, merit-based state when the only ties that bind are shared kin, not shared values. It took China and Europe centuries to make that transition, but they did. If the Arab world can't overcome its tribalism and sectarianism in the face of Islamic State barbarism, "then there is nothing we can do," said Fukuyama. And theirs will be a future of many dark nights. □



# Why Federal Aid for Higher Education Is Missing the Mark

**EDUARDO PORTER**

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In 1987, when he was Ronald Reagan's education secretary, the conservative culture warrior William J. Bennett wrote a famous essay denouncing federal aid for higher education because it allowed colleges "blithely to raise their tuitions," at little benefit to students.

Nearly two decades later, it seems, he was broadly right. Indeed, he didn't know the half of it.

It's not just that many colleges and universities are bleeding taxpayers. The government's overall strategy to subsidize higher education is failing at its core task: providing less privileged Americans with a real shot at a college degree. Alarming, it is burdening low-income students with risks they cannot bear and steering them into low-quality educations.

"Institutions of higher education in the United States extract a lot of money without delivering value but the government has no way of influencing that," said Andreas Schleicher, the top education expert at the Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development, the research organization for the world's major industrial powers. "It has very few levers of control over equity-related issues." Take the "Bennett hypothesis." There are many studies suggesting that a lot of colleges pocket part of the aid via higher tuition. Among the most recent studies, Lesley J. Turner of the University of Maryland finds that every additional dollar of Pell Grant money - the main federal aid program - leads to a 17-cent cut in institutional aid, on average.

But the most problematic analysis comes in research by Claudia Goldin of Harvard and Stephanie Rieg Cellini of George Washington University, who looked into the most controversial corner of higher education: private, for-profit colleges, which today receive nearly a quarter of all federal aid for higher education.

They found that for-profits that get federal subsidies charge, on average, 78 percent more than for-profit institutions that are not eligible for aid. The price difference is almost identical to the value of the subsidy. "It's hard not to infer that federal student aid system is kind of allowing that to happen," Cellini told me.

The United States shares two dubious distinctions. It has the most expensive higher education in the

than in most nations at a similar level of development. College enrollment after the first year is five times as high for high-income students as for low-income youths, studies show. Low-income students in the United States often end up with the short straw: no degree, no job and a bundle of debt that they must pay anyway.

American underperformance reflects underlying inequities that are deeper

fastest-growing segment of the for-profit sector, was 22 percent less likely to receive a callback from a prospective employer than one with a similar degree from a community college. And they are more expensive. Cellini calculated that while community college costs taxpayers \$11,400 a year per student, almost \$4,000 more than a for-profit college, for-profits cost students much more: \$51,600 a year in tuition, for-

the period, to some \$172 billion last year. Of that, nearly 25 percent went to private, for-profit colleges. There are better ways to finance higher education. In Norway, where the state picks up the bill and students pay no tuition, 44 percent of 25- to 34-year-olds have a degree from a four-year college, compared with 34 percent of Americans.

But the United States needn't become Scandinavian. British universities also charge fairly high tuition, but Britain manages to provide universal public funding while avoiding many of the pitfalls of the American system of college finance.

Like the United States, Britain relies heavily on loans, available to every college-bound student. That is where the similarities end. The British government imposes tight quality controls to ensure higher education is up to scratch. What's more, graduates pay back only what they can afford: 9 percent of their annual earnings over 21,000 pounds (\$34,000). Any unpaid balance is forgiven after 30 years.

Most controversially, the government controls prices: Tuition can be no more than 9,000 pounds (\$15,000). The government will directly finance the extra costs of expensive careers like engineering or medicine. But colleges can charge no more.

The Obama administration is moving, timidly, in this direction, introducing income-contingent loans to the federal aid portfolio. But there is a long way to go. The argument is not, as Bennett might have had it in 1987, that federal aid should be pared back or eliminated. The case for government financing of college is as strong as ever. A college education is not only immensely valuable to graduates, it produces huge value to the rest of society.

But the way we subsidize college today, we are wasting both money and opportunity. □



**Students on campus at the University of Chicago, Oct. 1, 2014. The government's overall strategy to subsidize higher education is failing to provide less privileged Americans with a real shot at a college degree and burdening those students with risks they cannot bear.**

(Nathan Weber/The New York Times)

world: \$26,000 a year, on average. And the college graduation rates of America's young are growing at nearly the slowest pace in the industrial world, the third from the bottom among 30 nations tracked by the OECD.

In 2012, 44 percent of 25- to 34-year-old Americans had a college degree, whether from a community college or an ivy league university, 6 percentage points more than in 2000. By contrast, the college graduation rate of young Britons rose by 19 percentage points over the period, to 49 percent. In the OECD as a whole it increased to 40 percent, 14 percentage points more than in 2000.

Poor youths are the ones being left out. According to OECD data, socioeconomic status has a bigger impact on college attainment in the United States

than in any other rich country. But what is even more disturbing is that government support sometimes contributes to the nation's educational disparities.

Consider, again, for-profit colleges. There are legitimate arguments in their favor, including the fact that they are the only part of higher education that is growing to meet the rising demand from low-income Americans. They also can be nimbler than public schools, able to develop new curriculums quickly to adapt to changes in the job market.

Still, many for-profits provide a less valuable education. Scholars working at Harvard, the University of California, Berkeley and the National Bureau for Economic Research found that a student with a degree in business from an online-only college, the

gone earnings and loan interest, almost \$20,000 more than community colleges.

"Some for-profits provide value for students," Cellini told me. "But on average they are slightly worse than community college in terms of earnings after graduation and they are way more expensive." Given this, she said, "Why would you go?" The bigger question is why the American government finances them, even as public education is shriveling from a lack of cash.

State and local financing for public higher education fell to some \$76 billion last year, nearly 10 percent less than in 2003 after inflation. On a per-student basis it is 30 percent less than it was a decade ago.

But that doesn't mean there is less government money in the system. Federal aid to college students more than doubled over